THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poetry.

THE WOODLAND HARP.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY CHARLES C. BROMLEY.

Oh, Woodland Harp! thy wild, untutor'd lay,
Glides, lonely, down the silent, passing breeze,
Thy pensive strains at sober shut of day,
Sigh, mournful, through the woodland forest trees.

No city polish to thy notes belong;
No academic lore thy numbers fire;
No crowds, adoring, list thy humble song;
No fulsome praise thy breathing tones inspire.

'Tis thine to pour thy wild, unpolish'd strains,
On the dull ear of lonely solitude;
Or wake, perchance, the joy of rustic swains,
Around the fire-side hearth of cottage rude.

Oh, Woodland Harp! thy tones are sweet to me,
Tho' melancholy sweep thy chords along;
My soul is stir'd with thy sad melody,
With the wild numbers of thy woodland song.

What tho' the dark and sable cypress wreath
Itself about thy sorrow-stirring shell?
What tho' thy sadly-pleasing warbles breathe
These strains that suit the soul of grief so well?

'Tis thine to wake the music of the grove,
And rouse the "oak-crown'd sisters" of the shade;
To teach fond echo o'er the wilds to rove,
And charm the genius of the woody glade.

Breathe softly on these chords, ye evening airs,
And bear their sadly sighing strains away;
So shall the cotter weep away his cares,
'Till sorrow yield to more prevailing day.

THE RUINS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY T. HEMPSTEAD.

Ruins, ruins, ruins, eternal glooms!
Ye crumbling columns and ye mouldering walls;
Ye desert gardens, and ye nameless tombs,
Where the Nightwind in mournful numbers falls;
With the hyena's fiery eyeball gleaming
Through the long night that wraps your doleful grave.
The moon along your ivied aisles faint streaming,
The whistling weeds that in the breezes wave;
The sands deep piled around the pedestal,
Giving no echo to the lonely hour,—
While the sad owlet's sudden, midnight call
Sounds solemn from the niche of crumbling tower.
The sleep of death, the dumb solemnity,—
Ruins, ruins, ruins, how eloquent are ye!

Original Sketch.

TREATING A CASE ACTIVELY.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY JOHN JONES, M. D.

I was once sent for, in great haste, to attend a gentleman of respectability, whose wife, a lady of intelligence and refinement, had discovered him in his room lying senseless upon the floor.

On arriving at the house, I found Mrs. H—— in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. H——?" I asked, on meeting his lady, who was in tears and looking the picture of distress.

"I'm afraid it is apoplexy," she replied. "I found him lying upon the floor, where he had, to all appearance, fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great difficulty."

I went up to see my patient. He had been lifted from the floor and was now lying upon the bed. Sure enough his face was purple, and his breathing labored, but somehow the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his head and face was tinged, and he lay perfectly stupid, but still I saw no clear indications of an actual or approaching congestion of the brain.

"Hadn't he better be bled, Doctor?" asked the anxious wife.

"I don't know that it is necessary," I replied "I think if we let him alone it will pass off in the course of a few hours."

"A few hours! He may die in half an hour."

"I don't think the case is so dangerous, madam."

"Apoplexy not dangerous!"

"I hardly think it apoplexy," I replied.

"Pray what do you think it is, Doctor?"

Mrs. H—— looked anxiously into my face.

I delicately hinted that he might, possibly, have been drinking too much brandy; but to this she positively and almost indignantly objected.

"No, Doctor. *I* ought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it, the disease is more deeply seated. I am sure he had better be bled. Won't you bleed him, Doctor? A few ounces of blood taken from his arm may give life to the now stagnant circulation of the blood in his veins."

Thus urged, I, after some reflection, ordered a bowl and bandage, and opening a vein, from which the blood flowed freely, relieved him of about eight ounces of his circulating medium. But, he still lay as insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife.

"Something else must be done, Doctor," she urged, seeing that bleeding had accomplished nothing. "If my husband is not quickly relieved, he must die."

By this time, several friends and relatives, who had been sent for, arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some more active means for restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed mustard plasters all over his body; another a blister on the head; another his immersion in hot water. I suggested that it might be well to use a stomach pump.

"Why, Doctor?" asked one of the friends.

"Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied.

"Impossible, Doctor," said the wife. "He has not been from home to-day, and there is no drug of any kind in the house."

"No brandy?" I ventured this suggestion again.

"No, Doctor! No spirits of any kind, nor even wine in the house," returned Mrs. H—— in an offended tone.

I was not the regular family physician, and had been called in to meet the alarming emergency, because my office happened to be nearest to the dwelling of Mr. H——. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician had better be called.

"But the delay, Doctor," urged the friends.

"No harm will result from it be assured," I replied.

But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my resolution not to do anything more for the patient until Doctor S—— came, they had to submit. I wished to make a call of importance in the neighborhood, and proposed going, to be back by the time Doctor S—— arrived; but the friends of the sick man would not suffer me to leave the room.

When Doctor S—— came, we conversed aside for a few minutes, and I gave him my views of the case, and stated what I had done and why I had done it. We then proceeded to the bedside of our patient. There were still no signs of approaching consciousness.

"Don't you think his head ought to be shaved and blistered?" asked the wife, anxiously.

Doctor S—— thought a moment, and then said—

"Yes, by all means. Send for a barber; and also for a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine."

I looked into the face of Doctor S—— with surprise. It was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him my doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do. But he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure the disease, but, he believed, take away the predisposition thereto with which Mr. H—— was affected in a high degree.

The barber came. The head of H—— was shaved; and Doctor S—— applied the blister with his own hands, which completely covered the scalp from forehead to occiput.

"Let it remain on for two hours, and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Doctor S——. "If he should not recover during the action of the blister, don't feel uneasy. Sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but I heard from Doctor S—— the result.

After we left, the friends stood anxiously around the bed upon which the sick man lay; but though the blister began to draw, no signs of returning consciousness showed themselves, further than an occasional low moan, or an uneasy tossing of the arms. For full two hours the burning plaster parched the tender skin of H——'s shorn head, and was then removed. It had done good service. Dressings were then applied; repeated and repeated again; but still the sick man lay in a deep stupor.

"It has done no good. Hadn't we better send for the Doctor?" suggested the wife.

Just then the eyes of H—— opened, and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surrounded the bed.

"What in the mischief's the matter?" he at length said. At the same time feeling a strange sensation about his head, he placed his hand rather heavily thereon.

"Heavens and earth!" He was now fully in his senses. "Heavens and earth! What ails my head?"

"For mercy's sake keep quiet," said the wife, the glad tears gushing over her face. "You have been very ill. There, there, now!" And she spoke soothingly. "Don't say a word; but lie very still."

"But my head! What's the matter with my head. It feels as if scalded. Where's my hair? Heavens and earth, Sarah! I don't understand this. And my arm? What's my arm tied up in this way for?"

"Be quiet, my dear husband, and I'll explain it all. Oh, be very quiet. Your life depends upon it!"

Mr. H—— sunk back upon the pillow from which he had arisen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand to his head, and felt it, tenderly, all over, from temple to temple, and from nape to forehead!"

"Is it a blister?" he at length asked.

"Yes, dear. You have been very ill. We feared for your life," said Mrs. H——, affectionately. "There have been two physicians in attendance."

H—— closed his eyes again. His lips moved. Those nearest were not much edified by the whispered words that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very strangely in a church; or to ears polite and refined. After this he lay for some time quiet.

"Threatened with apoplexy, I suppose?" he then said, interrogatively.

"Yes, dear," replied his wife. "I found you lying insensible upon the floor on happening to come into your room. It was most Providential that I discovered you when I did, or you would certainly have died."

H—— shut his eyes and muttered something, with an air of impatience. But its meaning was not understood.

Finding him out of danger, friends and relatives retired, and the sick man was left alone with his family.

"Sarah!" he said, "why in Heaven's name, did you permit the Doctors to butcher me in this way? I'm laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing."

"It was to save your life, dear."

"Save the ——!"

"Hu-s-h! There! Do, for Heaven's sake! be quiet. Every thing depends upon it."

With a gesture of impatience, H—— shut his eyes, teeth and hands, and lay perfectly still for some minutes. Then he turned his face to the wall, muttering in a low, petulant voice.

"Too bad! Too bad! Too bad!"

I had not erred in my first and my last impressions of H——'s disease, neither had Doctor S——, although he used a very extraordinary mode of treatment. The facts of the case were these.

H—— had a weakness. He couldn't taste wine nor strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were mortified and grieved at this; and they, by admonition, and he, by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform. But, to see was to taste, to taste was to fall. At last, his friends urged him to shut himself up at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so, as his coachman kept a well-filled bottle for him in the carriage-house, to which he not unfrequently resorted; but a too ardent devotion to this bottle, brought on the supposed apoplexy.

Doctor S—— was right in his mode of treating the disease after all, and did not err in supposing that it would reach the predisposition. The cure was effectual. H—— kept quiet on the subject, and bore his shaved head, upon his shoulders, with as much philosophy as he could muster. A wig, after the sores made by the blister had disappeared, concealed the barber's work until his own hair grew again. He never ventured upon wine or brandy again for fear of apoplexy.

When the truth leaked out, as leak out such things always will, the friends of H—— had many a hearty laugh; but they wisely concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew anything more than appeared of the cause of his supposed illness.

Selected Poetry.

THE DYING CHILD.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

Translated by Mary Howitt.

Mother, I'm tired, and I would fain be sleeping;
Let me repose upon thy bosom seek;
But promise me that thou wilt leave off weeping,
Because thy tears fall hot upon my cheek
Here it is cold; the tempest raveth madly;
But in my dreams all is so wondrous bright;
I see the angel-children smiling gladly,
When from my weary eyes I shut out light.

Mother, one stands beside me now! and, listen,
Dost thou not hear the music's sweet accord?
See how his white wings beautifully glisten!
Surely those wings were given him by our Lord!
Green, gold and red are floating all around me;
They are the flowers the angel scattereth.
Shall I have also wings whilst life has bound me?
Or, mother, are they given alone in death?

Why dost thou clasp me as if I were going?
Why dost thou press thy cheek thus unto mine?
Thy cheek is hot, and yet thy tears are flowing;
I will, dear mother, will be always thine!
Do not sigh thus—it marreth my reposing;
And if thou weep, then I must weep with thee!
Oh, I am tired—my weary eyes are closing;
—Look, mother, look! the angel kisseth me!

Howitt's Journal.

HIGH TREASON EXTRAORDINARY.—Archibald Cornuel, a sheriff's officer, was executed at Edinburgh, in the reign of James I., of England, for hanging two pictures of the king and queen, which he had seized under a distress for rent, to the gallows, the then usual place for sales by auction.

Selected Tale.

TOO HANDSOME.

A Tale.

FROM SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE.

It is quite possible for a man, or a woman either, to be too handsome. We do not pretend that this is an original remark, springing from our own sapient brain, because our conscience forces us to acknowledge the working. Nevertheless, it is an observation which few make, and fewer still will confess to be true. Therefore, we intend to enter the lists in behalf of ugliness. From this declaration, it will doubtless be concluded that we are some old bachelor, ugly enough "to frighten the crows," as country children say; but decidedly such is not the case.

Having thus given out our thesis, it is our intention to illustrate it by a tale—an "ower true tale;" as the annuals would write; and, moreover, we judge it best at once to acknowledge that it is a love-tale,—nothing but a common-place love-tale; no wonderful self-devotion, no "heroism in humble life," will be found therein, therefore, gentle reader, it is useless to seek it. And, after this exordium, we will begin.

Philip Heathcote lived in a country town, where he was the beau *par excellence*,—the Adonis, Apollo, Narcissus, of almost every young lady, from fifteen to fifty; and, to tell the truth, Philip was indeed very handsome. We have no intention of describing categorically his eyes, nose, and mouth, because beauty is entirely a personal matter. It is seldom that two people agree on the subject.—Each one has his or her ideal of perfection, and judges others to a certain extent as they approach to, or diverge from, this image, formed in each mind. Ugliness becomes beauty, and beauty ugliness, according to one's own fancy. There is no glamour so complete as that of a loving eye. Therefore, let each fair one picture our young hero as resembling her own, and she will like Philip Heathcote all the better.

Philip was one of those fortunate persons who seem born with talents for every thing. His conversation was winning enough to "wile a bird off a bush;" he was "a man of infinite humor," as Shakspeare has it, and possessed that ever-welcome quality of making the dullest party merry when he entered it. Then he was the best dancer, the best singer, the best flute-player, for miles round;—wrote poetry, composed songs, drew likenesses,—in short, Philip was a pattern of perfection. His praise rang through the country round; none were insensible to it, save one, the very last he would have wished to be so,—a young girl, named Margaret Lester.

With that peculiar contradiction which characterizes love, young Heathcote's heart—if he had a heart, which some doubted—was given to one entirely the opposite of himself. Quiet, unassuming, not beautiful, only interesting, with no accomplishments, save a sweet voice, which could warble for ever, Margaret Lester had yet stolen away all the love which the showy, fascinating, dashing Philip could bestow; and, wonderful to tell, was quite insensible to her prize. She was not in love with any one else,—that was certain; and that the sweet, gentle Margaret was heartless,—oh! that was quite impossible, too; but she did not care for Philip in the least. She never asked for his poetry; seldom sang with him; was perfectly happy to waltz with any one else; would quietly, and without changing color, acknowledge his personal and mental qualities, and praise him with the greatest unconcern. So, for months and months, these two moved through the circles of country gaiety; meeting constantly, and furnishing for some time a grand subject for speculation. In worldly matters both were equal; neither very rich nor poor—well matched, as the gossips said: but it was all useless; and Philip at last, mortified with the calm indifference which his homage won from the gentle girl, ceased all outward show of it; paid attention equally to every new or pretty face, and seemed determined to dazzle and charm without ever really loving or being loved. Margaret was as apparently unmoved by her lover's dereliction, as by his previous adoration. Her real thoughts on the subject were only expressed to her mother, who naturally wished to see her only child settled.

"Why could you not like Philip Heathcote?" asked Mrs. Lester. "You know, love, he has good prospects; every one admires him; he is very handsome, and is the life of all society wherever he goes."

"That is the very reason he did not please me, dear mamma," answered Margaret. "I should not wish my husband to be so fascinating; I want more than mere outside qualities; and I should be inclined to distrust a man who was so very brilliant: he would never do for home. Don't you remember Beatrice, in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' when Don Pedro asks if she will have him for her husband, 'No,' she says; 'I should want another o' week days; your grace is too costly for every-day wear.' And," continued Miss Lester, laughing cheerfully, "I think it is much the same with myself and young Heathcote,—he is, in truth, *too handsome* for me!"

Perhaps Margaret's feeling was natural. Every true-hearted woman likes to feel proud of her lover, or rather to have one that she can rightly and justly feel proud of; there is no sensation more delicious or more unselfish than this. But we doubt very much if a woman, sincere, simple-hearted and good, as we wish to paint our Margaret, would feel love for a Philip Heathcote, the idol of a ball-room, the admired and admirer of all the vain and frivolous. That Philip had deeper qualities than these was as yet unknown; such was his apparent character; and Margaret was right when she said, that he was too handsome and too fascinating for her.

Mrs. Lester and her daughter sat one morning at their work, when there was announced that bore of bores, a morning visitor; and one never particularly welcome at any time,—the news-retailer of the place, a sort of feminine Paul Pry. Country society, alas! has not the blessing of London visiting—no dropping the acquaintance of these human barnacles. There was a suspicious twinkling in Mrs. Doddridge's little black eyes, which showed she was brimming over with news; and out the information came, at the earliest opportunity.

"Have you heard of the fire?"

"What fire?" asked the ever-sympathizing Mrs. Lester.

"What, not about the fire at Farmer Western's and young Mr. Heathcote, and his accident?" cried the delighted gossip, glancing meaningly at Miss Lester.

"I am sorry for it," said Margaret, quietly. "What has happened to him?"

"I thought you must have known,—but, no; I forgot. Well, he is not quite killed;—almost."

Both the ladies started; and, to their inquiries, Mrs. Doddridge answered with a long story, the substance of which, separating truth from fiction, we will tell in our own words. Philip, coming home from a country ball, had seen that most fearful of all sights, especially in a lonely country-place, a house on fire. He spurred his horse to the spot, and reached it with assistance, but too late. The house was wrapped in flames; and the farmer's aged mother was still within: no one thought of saving her. Heathcote, with a sudden and generous impulse, rushed into the burning mass, and they never thought to see him return, until he staggered forward, with his burden dead in his arms, and fell insensible on the ground. When he returned to consciousness, he was found to be fearfully burnt, one foot entirely crushed by a falling beam. The young, gay, handsome Philip, who had danced so merrily a few hours before, and charmed all, as was his wont, was taken home by the grey morning twilight disfigured for life!

Margaret Lester's kind heart overflowed with unmingled pity at hearing this melancholy story of her former lover. And then his heroic and generous deed! She could not have believed him capable of such. Her tender conscience smote her for having misjudged him, and many slight instances of his kindly feeling rose to her mind, which showed he must have had a higher and better character beneath the one in which he publicly appeared. There is nothing so sweet or so all-extenuating as the compassion of a gentle-hearted woman, though exercised towards a rejected, or even a faithless lover.

Many months did Philip lay on his lonely and desolate sick-bed, for he had no mother or sister to watch over him. Some few among those who had been so charmed with him sent to inquire after the poor young man, for a little time. But the interest and excitement of the event soon died away; and long before the invalid was able to crawl to the closed-up garden of the old manor-house where he lived, all had forsaken him except one or two kind souls who sent him a book now and then out of charity. Among these was Mrs. Lester; and when at last the young man recovered, gratitude, or somewhat else, warmer still, led him thither, the first day he left his home.

No one had seen him since his accident, excepting his medical attendant. Philip could not bear that his former friends should see how fearfully changed he was. His beautiful and classic features were scarcely recognizable, for the deep scars left in his face; and his finely-moulded figure and elastic gait were changed into an incurable lameness. It was a fearful shock; such as none but a strong mind could bear. But Philip, through his long and solitary illness, had thought much and deeply; and his external appearance was scarcely more changed than his mind. Nevertheless, with all his courage he could not repress many a bitter pang, as he waited alone in Mrs. Lester's drawing-room, and caught a glimpse of himself in the mirror which had so often beforetime reflected the graceful figure of the handsome Philip Heathcote. When the door opened, and Margaret entered, he could have shrunk anywhere from her view.

A hue, very slight, was in Margaret's usually colorless cheek; she looked once at the young man, and then advancing, took his hand in both hers, and said in a frank, earnest, friendly tone, that went to Philip's heart, "I am very glad, indeed, to see you here again, Mr. Heathcote."

There was no condolence, no allusion to his illness; she did not avoid looking at him, but spoke and smiled with true and kindly tact, as if nothing had happened, so that Philip's dread and embarrassment wore off imperceptibly. Once only, when he was engaged talking to Mrs. Lester, he caught Margaret's eyes fixed upon his face with deep expression. He thought, though he was not sure, that those sweet blue orbs were moist with tears; and the young man would have parted almost with life itself for one tear of affectionate pity from Margaret Lester.

He stayed a long time, and then went home, certainly happier than he had often been in the days of his bloom and gaiety. What Margaret thought of her old lover could not be known; she said very little; but that night she heard the old church-clock strike one before her eyes fairly closed in slumber.

Philip Heathcote's reappearance in society caused the usual nine day's wonder and excitement, and then all subsided. He was an altered man; his abundant flow of spirits was no more; he could no longer join the dance in which he had shone so brilliantly aforetime; he was often silent in company, and the *belles*, who had so often gazed delightedly on his handsome face, now passed him by with a slight recognition, or an audible, "Poor fellow—how handsome he *was* once!" Philip had grown wiser through suffering; but still no one is ever quite insensible to the loss of personal attractions; and the "*has been*" grated harshly on young Heathcote's feelings for a long time. He gradually withdrew from society, in a great measure, pleading as his reason the ill-health which he really did still labor under; and at last his visits were almost entirely confined to Mrs. Lester's, where he met no altered looks or obtrusive condolence.

And now we must turn to Margaret. She too was changed; not outwardly, but in her own heart. Love, under the guise of pity, had stolen in there unawares. She had been perfectly indifferent to Philip, in his days of triumph; but when she saw him pale, feeble, thoughtful, without a single gay jest of sportive compliment to scatter round; treated with neglect, or else wounded by rude pity, Margaret's woman's heart gave way. She first felt sympathy, then interest, and so went through the regular gradations, until she loved Philip Heathcote with her whole soul. He, foolish man, humbled and self-distrusting as he was, never saw this; yet he nourished his affection for Margaret in his heart's core, never dreaming that it could ever be returned.

"If she did not care for me in the old days," he often thought, "surely it is hopeless to imagine she could love me now—a poor sick, lame, ugly fellow like me." And he would look at himself with disgust; and turn away from the mirror with a bitter sigh. Ah! Philip Heathcote, with all his talent and brilliancy, still knew little of the depths of a woman's heart! We have heard of a man who broke the plighted troth of years, because a heavy affliction—it was deprivation of hearing—fell upon the lovely girl he was to have married; and we have also heard others of his sex justify him in so doing. Such love is not like woman's; she would only have clung the closer to her betrothed in his affliction.

Philip, in spite of his conviction of the entire hopelessness of winning Margaret's heart, still continued to hover about her unceasingly. He saw there was at least no other lover in the way, and that was one comfort. It was months before his eyes were opened to his error; and how that clearness of vision was effected, history sayeth not. Very few lovers can tell the precise moment when the blessed truth rushed upon their hearts, flooding them with delicious joy. To what hope—to what a new and blissful existence, did Philip awake when he knew that Margaret loved him! He counted all he had lost as nothing in comparison to the prize which his sufferings had won for him.—Much he wondered at the change, not knowing that it was due to his altered character; for men look at the outward form, while women judge of the heart. But wonder and doubt were absorbed in intense happiness; for Margaret, the timid, retiring, but loving Margaret, was all his own.

Once more the town's talk was of Philip Heathcote and Margaret Lester. They were seen walking together; one had met them in the fields; another, coming home from Church; Mr. Heathcote was daily at the house; surely they must be engaged!—and this once the gossips were right—they were, indeed, affianced lovers; and in due time the old village Church beheld them made husband and wife. A few years passed, and the old manor-house rang with childish voices through all its desolate nooks; and Margaret and her husband might be seen oftentimes slowly pacing the dark alleys of the garden with a merry troop around them. Hand in hand Philip and Margaret were gliding down life's river, nor feared the coming of middle age, when each year brought new happiness. Had they altogether forgotten the days of their youth? Not quite; for once, when they sat watching the sports of their eldest son, Margaret said, with a mother's pride and fondness—

"Is not our boy handsome, Philip?—he will grow up almost as handsome as—"

"As his father once used to be," interrupted Mr. Heathcote, with a smile, not quite devoid of bitterness. He was still not perfect—the vain man!

Margaret arose, clasped her arms around her husband's neck, and kissed his white forehead and still beautiful eyes with intense and wife-like affection.

"You are always handsome to me, my own Philip—there is no one like you; and if I were foolish once—"

"When you said I was too handsome?" cried the happy husband.

"There, do not remember those days—I did not love you then."

"And now you do, my sweet Margaret, my dear wife," said Philip Heathcote. "And so I do not care in the least for being as ugly as an old satyr, since Margaret Lester can never again say that I am a great deal 'too handsome for her.'"

D. M. M.

Pictures of Life.

FROM THE NONPAREIL.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

"Throw up the window! 'Tis a morn for life
In its most subtle luxury. The air
Is like a breathing from a rarer world;
And the south wind is like a gentle friend,
Parting the hair so softly on my brow.
It has come over gardens, and the flowers
That kissed it, are betrayed; for as it parts,
With its invisible fingers, my loose hair,
I know it has been trifling with the rose
And stooping to the violet. There is joy
For all God's creatures in it. The wet leaves
Are stirring at its touch, and birds are singing
As if to breathe were music, and the grass
Sends up its modest odor with the dew
Like the small tribute of humility."

The delicious morning which is glowing around me, and which has recalled the exquisite description of our gifted countryman, brings also to my mind the recollection of one as fresh and beautiful, "in the days that are gone." I well remember how the sense of that morn's exceeding loveliness burdened my heart with a sweet weight,—and how at last, flinging aside the dull book which I had been attempting to study, I caught my light sun-bonnet, and bounded out of the house, which outward bloom and beauty had suddenly rendered prison-like. I then turned my steps towards a fine old mansion, the home of a very lovely girl, who had been endeared to me by years of constant and intimate intercourse. Of late there had been formed a new tie to bind our hearts—she had become the betrothed of "one of ours," a favorite cousin, and the engagement was a joyful event to all concerned.

Annie Moore, sweet Annie Moore, how thou glidest before me, in thy soft, etherial loveliness, like a gentle spirit from a holier clime! With thy form of lily-like grace, tall and fragile,—

"With all thy young head's shining bands,
And all its waving curls of gold,"—

with thine eyes of softest violet, and thy cheek of delicatest rose-bloom.

"I must think of thee
Oh gentlest! as I knew thee well and long,
A young, glad creature, with a lip of song,
An eye of radiance, and a soul of glee—
Singing sweet snatches of some favorite tune,
Or wandering by my side beneath the sky of June."

William Gordon, the lover of Annie Moore, was an exalted, yet a most loveable character,—an embodiment of intellect, manliness, faithful affections and fervent piety. He was a young Student of Divinity,—had been self-supported, almost self-educated, and at the time of the commencement of this sketch, was in the expectation of entering upon the ministry in the course of a year.

And this man, poor, unknown, and devoted to a holy calling, was the choice of Annie Moore, the wealthy, the beautiful, the luxuriously reared! "Twas passing strange"—our worldly ones wondered at, and our sewing circle gossipped about the matter, for a month or two, and then the ruffled tide of our village life flowed on as usual. But I was on my way to pay Annie a morning visit. William Gordon had called the night before, to bid us adieu, as he was to be absent for many months, and I thought his betrothed might need a little cheering up.

I found her sitting at her work, as usual, and but a slight tremulousness of the voice, and a glistening of the long brown eye-lash, told of the painful parting which had just taken place.

"When will William return?" I presently inquired.

"In May—little less than a year."

"And then?"

"And then we are to be married—so hold yourself in readiness to be my bridesmaid."

The summer passed—a season of earnest, untiring and prayerful toil, with the young student, and of patient, hopeful, and sustaining love, on the part of his betrothed. Then came the chill autumn, followed by a winter of uncommon severity. Our dear Annie, while on a night visit to a dying friend, was exposed to a sudden and fearful storm—took cold—ah, does not my reader anticipate the mournful consequence? Her mother and elder sisters had died of consumption, and soon, very soon, the seal of death was on her blue-veined brow, and the very voice of the grave sounding in the hollow cough which shook her fragile frame. We knew that she must die, and she, unlike many consumptives, knew it also; yet she was strangely averse to acquainting her absent lover with the fearful truth. She wrote to him that she *had been ill*—was still suffering from debility; but that he must not be troubled about it, nor painfully surprised by her changed appearance, when he should return in the spring. Not one word of the dread, last parting before them—*of the grave*, which might

"Rival the bridegroom, and take from his side,
To repose in its bosom, his beautiful bride."

At length May came round again, and with it returned William Gordon, the young clergyman. He was bowed to the earth by the great and unlooked-for affliction which awaited him—yet meekly drank he the bitter cup, for his God had mingled it.

Sweet Annie was passing rapidly from earth growing more and more fragile in form, and angelic in spirit day by day, and poor William became intensely desirous that their union might take place. Annie's friends readily assented, but she, to our surprise, firmly refused to grant the mournful request of her broken-hearted lover.

One evening he was sitting alone by her side, as she was half reclining on a couch;—the hectic flush was more startlingly bright than usual on her cheek, for she had suffered much that day, and as he thought how very near might be the dark wing of God's dread angel, he took her wasted hand in his, and said—

"Oh, my Annie, let me call you *wife*, before you leave me! You would not be so utterly lost to me then, for I would know you bearing that sacred name in Heaven. Refuse me not, love."

"Oh, William, William, urge me no longer," she replied, "it must not, cannot be. I am the bride of Heaven, you must not be my husband, and hear me, dearest, you must *no longer be near me*—your love is precious, but it is earthly, and it comes as a cloud between me and the glories of that upper world, to which I hasten. Your voice, my own, is sweeter to me than the hymns of the angels, heard in my dreams of Heaven! We must part, *now*—for every hour renders you dearer, and how can I leave you at last!"

With heroic and martyr-like calmness spoke the mistaken girl—mistaken, for a pure love, for one worthy, is the holiest and sweetest preparation for His presence who "is love."

William Gordon saw her firmness, and that she was weak and trembling from the excitement of the scene, and

"In close heart shutting up his pain,"

resolved to yield instant and uncomplaining obedience to her wishes. He rose up calmly, and imprinting on her forehead a kiss of mingled love and anguish, turned, and was gone! Annie buried her face in her thin, white hands, and remained in an agony of prayer and grief. Then came vague regrets for the course she had taken, and painful doubts of the necessity of the sacrifice she had made. Presently she heard a well-known step—William had returned! His calmness had forsaken him, and he murmured imploringly—

"If I must leave you to die alone, Annie, let me fold you once more to my heart, before I go—it will give me strength."

He knelt on one knee beside her, reached forth his arms, and sobbing like a child, she leaned upon his bosom.

No word was spoken by that pair, loving and faithful unto death, while the flood of sorrow swept over their hushed spirits, as the fountains of the soul's great deeps were broken up. Yes, silent, but not tearless, knelt William Gordon, with his lips pressed against the dear head which lay upon his heart. At last he raised his eyes heavenward, and those lips moved in whispered prayer—he unwound his arms and would have risen, but Annie moved not—*she was clinging to his breast!* A smile of joy irradiated his mournful face, and his arms once again enfolded her. She looked up and murmured with something of her old playful tenderness, more touching than the wildest burst of grief,

"Are you not stronger, dear William?"

"Ah, I fear not, my love."

"This is strange, for when I felt the strength ebbing from my own heart, I thought it had flowed into yours."

"Thank God for the weakness which is lovelier than strength! I must never leave you, Annie."

"*Never!*"

The morning of the wedding day had come, and I was arraying Annie in her bridal dress, a beautiful muslin, guiltless of ribbons or lace. I wished to twine in her hair, a small string of pearls, which was once her mother's,—but she gently put it from me.

"What, *no* ornaments?" I inquired.

"None," she replied,—"but yes,—if you will go into my garden, you will find a lovely white-rose tree, which William planted when I first knew him,—bring me one of its buds, and I will wear it in my hair."

I have seen brides radiant in healthful bloom—glittering in jewels—dazzling in satins, rich veils and costly wreaths, but never have I beheld one so exquisitely, so wonderfully beautiful, as that dying girl, with her dress of simple white, her one floral ornament, the dewy lustre of her soft blue eye, and the deepened hectic of her cheek! When the ceremony was to be performed, she wished to rise, and as she was too weak to stand alone, I stood by her side, and supported her. She smiled sadly, as she whispered—"You remember, Grace, I promised you should be my bridesmaid."

As the beautiful marriage ceremony (that of the English Church,) proceeded, the face of the bride became expressive alternately of earthly and of heavenly love, of softness and of sublimity, of the woman and of the angel, till it grew absolutely *adorable*.

At the last, she received the tearful congratulations of her friends with a graceful manner, and with the most cheerful smiles playing about her lips.

It was morning—a morning born of bloom and beauty—so soft, so glowing, it seemed

"Like a rainbow clasping the sweet earth,
And melting in a covenant of love."

Annie Gordon was lying on her couch by an open window, with her fair head supported on the breast of her husband.

And she, a father's joy, a brother's pride, the wife of two short weeks, was leaving us now. Every sunbeam which looked into her eyes, saw their violent hue grow paler, and every soft air which kissed her faded lips, bore back a fainter breath on its light pinion. Her doting father knelt in a deep trance of grief at her side—I stood holding one of her hands in mine, while at her feet sat her younger brother, Arthur Moore, weeping with all the uncontrolled passionateness of boyhood.

Annie had lain for some moments apparently insensible, but she looked up yet once more to William, with her own sweet smile, and murmured,

"*Pray*, once again, my beloved—it will plume my spirit's wing for its upward flight; but place your hand upon my heart, that you may know when I am gone!"

And William Gordon lifted his voice in a prayer, all saint-like submission and child-like love. He solemnly and tenderly committed the passing soul of the wife, the daughter, the sister and the friend, to her Saviour and her God, and meekly implored for the stricken mourners, the ministrations of the blessed Spirit. Suddenly he paused—*her heart had ceased its beatings!* His brow became convulsed and his voice was low and tremulous, as he added, "She has left us; oh! our Father, she is with Thee, now!"

"Gone! our Annie *dead!*" exclaimed poor little Arthur Moore, and springing forward and casting one look on that still face, he stretched his arms upward and cried—"Oh! sister, sister, come back to us, come back!"

We arrayed her in her bridal dress, even to the white rose-bud, twined in her golden hair. We laid her to rest by her mother's side, in a lovely rural grave-yard, and a few months after I took her favorite rose-tree from the garden, and planted it over her breast.

Our Annie had been gone from us a year, and the rose was in its first bloom, when William Gordon came to bid us a long, it might be, a last adieu. He was going out as a missionary to India. On the last evening of his stay, I went with him to the grave of our lost one. We remained till the grass was glittering with dew, and the stars were thick in heaven. Many times turned poor William to depart, and returned again. We both had remarked a single rose-bud, very like the one Annie wore on her marriage day, and at that second bridal, when she was wedded to the dust,—and when at last William summoned strength to go, he plucked this, and placed it in his bosom, with many tears.

I doubt not that in his distant home, that darkened land, where he is toiling for Christ's sake, that flower is still a cherished memento of his sadly beautiful past, and a touching reminder of a shore to which he hasteneth, an unfading clime, where ever liveth *the rose of love*, in the bloom of immortality—in the sunlight of God's smile.

I, too, am far from her grave, but I know almost to a day, when that rose-tree is in bloom. Every morning, I say—another bud is unfolding over her rest—how it loads the air with perfume, as it sways to the passing breeze!—and at evening, how the starlight trembles around it, and how sweetly sleeps the cool dew-drop in its glowing heart!

GLEANINGS FROM BORNE'S WORK.—"Never was Luther wiser than when he threw the ink-stand at the devil's head! For the devil dreads nothing but ink, and betakes himself to his heels as soon as he noses it.

"Freedom may use her tongue, because speech is both her weapon and her spoils; but despotism is lost from the moment it attempts to vindicate its ways.

"A rusty shield prayed to the sun, and said, 'Oh, sun! illume me with thy ray!' To which the sun retorted, 'Oh, shield! make thyself clean!'"

Selected Articles.

COL. FREMONT'S RIDE.

[The National Intelligencer contains the following account of the celebrated ride of Col. Fremont from Los Angeles to Monterey and back, in March last. This extraordinary ride of 800 miles, occupied only eight days, including all stoppages and near two days detention—a whole day and night at Monterey, and nearly two half days at San Luis Obispo. The account stirs the blood like a ride itself. It also shows the wonderful power of endurance of the Californian horse:]

It was at daybreak on the morning of the 22d of March, that the party set out from la Ciudad de los Angeles (the city of the Angels,) in the southern part of California, to proceed in the shortest time to Monterey, on the Pacific Ocean, distant full four hundred miles. The way is over a mountainous country, much of it uninhabited, with no other road than a trace, and many defiles to pass, particularly the maritime defile of El Rincon, or Punto Gordo fifteen miles in extent, made by the jutting of a precipitous mountain into the sea, which can only be passed when the tide is out and the sea calm, and even then in many places through the waves. The towns of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and occasional ranchos, are the principal inhabited places on the route. Each of the party had three horses, nine in all, to take their turns under the saddle. The six loose horses ran ahead, without bridle or halter, and required some attention to keep to the track.

When wanted for a change, say at distances of twenty miles, they were caught by the *lasso*, thrown either by Don Jesus or the servant Jacob, who, though born and raised in Washington, in his long expeditions with Col. Fremont, had become as expert as a Mexican with the lasso, as sure as a mountaineer with the rifle, equal to either on horse or foot, and always a lad of courage and fidelity. None of the horses were shod, that being a practice unknown to the Californians. The most usual gait was a sweeping gallop. The first day they ran one hundred and thirty-five miles, passing the San Fernando mountain, the defile of the Rincon, several other mountains, and slept at the hospitable rancho of Don Thomas Robberis, beyond the town of Santa Barbara. The only fatigue complained of in this day's ride was in Jacob's right arm, made tired by throwing the lasso and using it as a whip to keep the loose horses to the track.

The next day they made another one hundred and twenty-five miles, passing the formidable mountain of Santa Barbara, and counting upon it the skeletons of some fifty horses, part of near double that number which perished in the crossing of that terrible mountain by the California battalion on Christmas day, 1846, amidst a raging tempest, and a deluge of rain and cold more killing than that of the Sierra Nevada—the day of severest suffering, says Fremont and his men, that they have ever passed. At sunset, the party stopped to sup with the friendly Capt. Dana, and at nine San Luis Obispo was reached, the home of Don Jesus, where an affecting reception awaited Lieut. Col. Fremont, in consequence of an incident which occurred there, that history will one day record;* and he was detained till 11 o'clock in the morning, receiving the visits of the inhabitants, (mothers and children included,) taking a breakfast of honor, and waiting for a relief of fresh horses to be brought in from the surrounding country.

Here the nine horses from Los Angeles were left, and eight others taken in their place, and a Spanish boy added to the party to assist in managing the loose horses. Proceeding at the usual gait till 8 at night, and having made some seventy miles, Don Jesus, who had spent the night before with his family and friends, and probably with but little sleep, became fatigued, and proposed a halt for a few hours. It was in the valley of the Salinas, (Salt river, called *Buena Ventura* in the old maps,) and the haunt of marauding Indians. For safety during their repose, the party turned off the trace, issued through a *canada* into a thick wood, and lay down, the horses being put to grass at a short distance, with the Spanish boy in the saddle to watch. Sleep, when commenced, was too sweet to be easily given up, and it was half way between midnight and day when the sleepers were aroused by an *estampedo* among the horses and the calls of the boy.

The cause of the alarm was soon found, not Indians, but white bears—this valley being their great resort—encountered some hundred of them before, killing thirteen upon the ground. The character of these bears is well known, and the bravest hunters do not like to meet them without the advantage of numbers. On discovering the enemy, Col. F. felt for his pistols, but Don Jesus desired him to lay still, saying that "people could scare bears;" and immediately he hallood at them in Spanish, and they went off. Sleep went off also; and the recovery of the horses frightened by the bears, building a rousing fire, making breakfast from the hospitable supplies of San Luis Obispo, occupied the party till daybreak, when the journey was resumed.—Eighty miles and the afternoon brought the party to Monterey.

The next day, in the afternoon, the party set out on their return, and the two horses ridden by Col. F. from San Luis Obispo, being a present to him from Don Jesus, he (Don Jesus) desired to make an experiment of what one of them could do. They were brothers, one a grass younger than the other, both of the same color, (cinnamon,) and hence called *el canalo* or *los canalos*, (the cinnamon, or the cinnamons.) The elder brother was taken for the trial; and the journey commenced upon him at leaving Monterey, the afternoon well advanced. Thirty miles under the saddle done that evening, and the party stopped for the night. In the morning, the elder canalo was again under the saddle for Col. F., and for ninety miles he carried him without a change and without apparent fatigue. It was still thirty miles to San Luis Obispo, where the night was to be passed, and Don Jesus insisted that canalo could easily do it, and so said the horse by his looks and action. But Col. F. would not put him to the trial, and shifting the saddle to the younger brother, the elder was turned loose to run the remaining thirty miles without a rider.

He did so, immediately taking the lead and keeping it all the way, and entering San Luis in a sweeping gallop, nostrils distended, snuffing the air and neighing with exultation of his return to his native pastures, his younger brother all the while running at the head of the horses under the saddle, bearing on his bit, and held in by his rider. The whole eight horses made their one hundred and twenty miles each that day, (after thirty the evening before,) the elder cinnamon making ninety of his under the saddle that day, besides thirty under the saddle the evening before; nor was there the least doubt that he would have done the whole distance in the same time if he had continued under the saddle.

After a hospitable detention of another half day at San Luis Obispo, the party set out for Los Angeles on the same nine horses which they had ridden from that place, and made the ride back in about the same time they had made it up, namely, at the rate of 125 miles a day.

On this side the grass on the road was the food for the horses. At Monterey they had barley; but those horses, meaning those trained and domesticated, as the canalos were, eat almost anything in the way of vegetable food or even drink, that their master uses, by whom they are petted and caressed, and rarely sold. Bread, fruits, sugar, coffee, and even wine, (like the Persian horse,) they take from the hand of their master, and obey with like docility his slightest intimation. A tap of the whip on the saddle, springs them into action; and the check of a thread rein (on the Spanish bit) would stop them; and stopped short at speed they do not jostle the rider or throw him forward. They leap on anything—man, beast, or weapon, on which their master directs them. But this description, so far as conduct or behavior is concerned, of course only applies to the trained or domesticated horse.

* History need not be waited for, the newspapers having long since told the story. Don Jesus was the leader of the insurrection. Taken prisoner by Colonel Fremont, he was condemned to death, but his life was yielded to the entreaties and prayers of his wife, who made her way to the presence of Col. Fremont for the purpose. Ever since, he has been Col. Fremont's firm and faithful friend.—*Com. Adv.*

PIUS IX.—THE REFORMER.

PIUS IX.—Cardinal Mastai Ferreti was elected Pope, June 16th, 1846, and assumed the title of Pius IX. He at once entered upon a course the reverse of that which his predecessor had pursued. He went through the streets on foot, which the five preceding Popes had never done. He preached, which no Pope had done before for three hundred years. He sought the society of men of talents and information, and spent much time with them and with the officers of the government, discussing projects of reform. He gave audience without the ordinary ceremonies, and appointed days on which the meanest subject could have free access to his person.

Nor were these mere tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an honest desire to be acquainted with the wants of his people, that he might relieve them. A common soldier brought to him a loaf of miserable bread, and said it was a fair sample of their rations. Pius took the loaf, and laid it on the plate of the minister of war, whom he had invited to dinner; and as the astonished functionary turned pale, charged him with the fault. After that he went through the barracks, found about 4,000 loaves of a similar character, which he distributed to the poor; he degraded the minister, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each soldier money to buy bread for himself.

On the 16th of July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the first great public act of his administration, in a decree of amnesty for political offences, which restored to liberty, their country, their homes, and the rights of citizenship, the victims of previous tyranny, to the estimated number of six thousand. Many of them were in great poverty, and a subscription was started in Rome for their relief. Marini, governor of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political motive had prompted the movement. The Pope called for the subscription paper, put down his own name for one hundred and Marini's for ten scudi, and ordered it to be handed around amongst the nobility. Renzi, the leader of the insurrection at Rimini the previous year, called on him to return thanks for the restoration of his liberty, and was received as a son rather than a rebel, and during a long and affectionate conversation, Pius took from his desk a copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamations, and said that although parts of it were wrong, it contained many useful suggestions, of which he should avail himself.

Galetti, another rebel leader, who had been in prison three years, presented him a memoir on the reforms which were needed in the law of mortgages, and received in return a medal of honor. This conduct showed that he sympathized with the motives and actions of the political offenders, as well as with their sufferings. He in fact put himself at the head of the reform party, and set himself busily at work to bring about those very changes which a few months before it was treason to think of. "My people," said he, laying his hand on the New Testament, "may expect justice and mercy from me, for my only guide is this book."

He sent out circulars to the Governors of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the temporal and religious condition of the people, and the methods of improving them, and especially with regard to the diffusion of education, and the establishment of a military school for poor boys at Rome. With the same object, he reinstituted a board of education, which had been first established by Leo X., but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly of ecclesiastics and partly of learned laymen, each charged with the investigation of some subject which concerned the public welfare and the drawing up of plans for meliorating the condition of the people.

Among these subjects were the following—Reform of the municipal organizations—Reform of the criminal and civil code, the commission on which have already reported in favor of trial by jury—suppression of vagrancy—improvement of forests and rivers—construction of railroads—the condition of the Jews in Rome—the tariff on imports—the duties upon salt and other articles of home production—the sanatory condition of towns and the erection of gas works. He proposed also to his council the abolition of capital punishments, and secularizing of the state offices, which had long been monopolized by the clergy. The cardinals who composed this council were some of them shocked at the infallible radicalism of the Holy See, and one of them told him that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a constitution. "And why," was the answer, "should I not accede to their desire, if a constitution is necessary to the welfare of my subjects?"

Such an answer did not satisfy the uneasy dignitaries, and a conspiracy was formed, but its authors were discovered, the council abolished, and one appointed in its place composed of simple prelates with a single cardinal for president; and now that also has given way to a body composed partly of laymen. Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and especially that of Austria, which made energetic protests, gathered armies, fomented insurrections, and even marched her troops into the papal territory. Amidst all these difficulties, added to those which are inseparable from such an immense labor of reform as Pius IX. marked out for himself, it is not wonderful that he has been obliged to defer the execution of some projects till a more favorable season, and to even recede slightly in one or two points from positions already taken.

Thus, in regard to the censorship of the press, a point on which the remonstrances of Austria are supposed to have been especially urgent, the subjects of the Pope were greatly disappointed by the language of the decree which he issued, mitigating but slightly the severity of previous laws, and equally gratified by the character of the new censors, who had been selected from the ranks of literary men of known liberality. The execution of the law has been so satisfactory, that the number of newspapers in Rome has trebled under its influence, and that of other publications doubled, so that the whole number of periodicals is now not far from thirty.

Be the intentions of the new Pope what they may, he has so managed both his private conduct and public acts, as to gain the unbounded confidence of his people, and produce such good conduct, order and quiet among them as to astonish even his best friends. The number of offences committed against person or property in Rome, in June, 1846, was 500, in July 340, in August 360, in September 200, and in October 112.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SKILL IN FARMING.—Skill adds more to the profits of farming than hard work. In the article of butter, for instance, the same outlay is required, or nearly the same, to make a hundred pounds of poor butter, as would be required to make a hundred pounds of that which is good. But when the two articles are marketed there may be five or six dollars of clear extra profit in the pocket of the skillful dairyman. The importance of scientific farming is realized by those who have found such benefit as is noted above in nearly every department of their labor.

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

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INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following persons who are in arrears for this paper:

Of John L. Smith, late of Wardensville, Virginia—*he don't pay his debts or tell the truth.*
Of Jas. Steele, late of Winchester, Illinois.
Of Nathl. Harwell, late of do. do.
Of J. N. Hinchman, Jas. Busan, and Andrew Hinchman, late of Steele's P. O., Indiana.
Of L. R. Sellon, late of Fraker's Grove, Illinois.
Of John Standish, late of Columbus, Ohio.
Of Sylvanus Jefferson, late of Norwalk, Ohio.
Of M. C. Wiley, late of Valley Creek, Alabama.
Of Jos. M. Smith, late of Troy, Pa.
Of J. L. Waterhouse, late of Mount Morris, N. York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM. We have received from a number the answer or rather answers to this problem; and have inserted the first which came to hand. We have no room for the solutions in detail. We have also received several other problems, but regret that the answers were not sent with them, in order that we might publish them regularly the week following the appearance of the problems.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This is the time when we usually appeal to our readers, to get up clubs and forward their subscriptions for a new year. We have tried during the past year to make a good paper, one both interesting and instructive, and we trust that our subscribers, if they think we have succeeded, will not only send on their own money for the new year, but will use some exertion among their neighbors and friends to extend our list.

The terms of the Post are as low as those of any other paper of the same size and quality. By buying the matter that has already appeared in a daily, using inferior paper, and purchasing no original articles, we could make up an inferior sheet at a lower price; but it is the pride of the proprietors of the Post to publish an original weekly sheet, printed on good paper, with type that will not ruin the eyes of their subscribers. That such newspapers are wanted, and that the country is prepared to pay a fair price for a good article, is fully proven by the success of those papers which have not thought it wise to sacrifice quality to a mere superficial cheapness. In conclusion we would again take the liberty of reminding our readers, that now is the time to send on back debts, and new subscriptions; and to say a good word to their neighbors on our behalf. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk.

OUR COLUMNS.

Our columns this week are so filled up with the Message, that we have no room for the usual assortment of editorials, news items, &c.

THE MESSAGE.

We had intended to give our readers an abstract of the Message, drawn entirely from our own perusal; but as we have found it impossible as yet to read the Message *thoroughly* ourselves, we take the liberty of laying before our readers the following compend of it, drawn partly from the columns of a contemporary:

The first three columns of the Message, after a proper expression of thankfulness for the general prosperity of the nation, are devoted to an examination of the war question; and the conclusion to which the President arrives is, that "the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the country."

At the same time the President says:

"It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation."

He is opposed to the policy either of withdrawing our forces entirely, or of taking and holding a certain line, thinking that such movements would only tend to prolong the war.

He is also opposed to yielding up New Mexico and Northern California. He thinks that there would be danger of the latter falling into the hands of some other power.

He says that in the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done, and he recommends that an additional regular force be raised for service during the war, and that authority be given to accept the services of volunteers for such time and extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

The difficulties with Brazil are nearly adjusted, and information has been received that a Minister Plenipotentiary from that Government will soon arrive at Washington, to settle and adjust all remaining causes of dispute.

The Government of Peru has paid two instalments of $30,000 each, of its indemnity, according to the treaty.

He recommends that measures be taken for the establishment in China of Civil Tribunals, to try and punish crimes committed by American citizens resident there, who under present circumstances are amendable to no laws, the recent treaty with China having withdrawn them from the jurisdiction of that Government. This is something new.

He recommends the opening of diplomatic relations with the Papal States, and that *Charges des Affaires* be sent to Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador.

The imports for the year ending 30th June, 1847, were $146,545,638, and the exports, $158,648,622. The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, were $26,346,790 37, of which there were derived from Customs, $23,747,863 66, and from Public Land Sales $2,498,335 20. The rest is miscellaneous. The expenditures during the same period, were $59,451,177 65, of which $3,572,082 37, were for interest on the public debt.

The estimated receipts into the Treasury up to the 30th June, 1848, including the balance on 1st July last, will be 42,886,545 86, and the expenditures, if the war is not concluded, during the same period, $58,615,660 07.

The actual public debt, on the first of the present month, including Treasury notes, was $45,659,659 40. A new loan of $18,000,000 is recommended, and should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, a further loan of twenty million dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions be collected in Mexico. This latter loan, however, is not asked for at this time. Also a duty on *Tea and Coffee*, and the graduation of the price of the public lands are recommended.

The remainder of the message is occupied with references to the Warehousing law, the Sub Treasury—modifications of both of which will be presented by the Secretary—to the Preemption law—to Oregon—to the state and condition of the Indian tribes, &c.

The Post Master General has contracted for the construction of five steamships to be employed as mail-boats in the service of the United States, between New York, Charleston, Savannah, Havana and Chagres. The President recommends that authority be given for the construction of five additional steamships, to be used for foreign mail service. He apprehends no difficulty in making postal arrangements with all foreign powers except Great Britain.

The President closes his message with a reference to Washington's admonition concerning the value of the Union.

In conclusion we refer our readers to the Message itself, as this account is necessarily imperfect, though we have endeavored so far as it goes, to make it correct and faithful to the original.

SANTA FE.

Society at Santa Fe is said to present a totally different appearance from last year—the Colonel now in command there, having put an end to the gambling, rioting and debauchery among the American troops, which formerly prevailed so extensively. This is well.

DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.

Mr. Dempster's second concert on last Thursday evening, in consequence, probably, of the unfavorableness of the weather, was not so well attended as his first one. We regretted this, for he was in perfect voice, which did not seem to us to be the case at the first concert, and his singing was really splendid. "Highland Mary," especially, was most admirably sung, and called out enthusiastic applause. In fact it was an encore—though Mr. D. declined availing himself of it. A little anecdote, in this connection, will show how earnest and serious a matter Mr. Dempster's singing is with him. We asked him, after the concert, why he did not comply, in relation to "Highland Mary," with the evident desire of the audience. "Oh," said he, "I could not. That song is so intense and earnest, that it is too much like mockery to repeat it. I should have failed in it had I attempted it again."

The "Dying Child" and the "May Queen" were, as usual, magnificent—and, in respect to the latter, we felt the truth of what the popular Irish authoress, Mrs. S. C. Hall, said of it: "If Mr. Dempster had never done anything else than compose the music of the May Queen, that alone would be sufficient to stamp him a man *of genius*." In truth, the May Queen is a *perfect* composition. It is, as sung by Dempster, the most beautiful thing we ever listened to. The first part, especially, with its rich jubilant, joyous notes; and again, where the verse begins, "All in the wild March morning"—are glorious. Such music, sung by such a voice as Mr. Dempster's, the most melodious we ever heard, is calculated to exert a very purifying and elevating influence upon all that hear it.

We understand that it is Mr. Dempster's intention to give a concert in Wilmington in the course of the ensuing week. If this intention should be carried into effect, our Wilmington friends will have an opportunity of judging of the truth of our panegyric. If they do not agree with us, after having heard Mr. Dempster, they may conclude either that we have no musical taste, or else that they themselves have none, at their pleasure.

THE JESUITS.

As the statement has been generally made and believed in the liberal parts of Europe, from whence it has been transmitted to the United States, that the Society of Jesuits has been much opposed to the Reform movements and liberal policy of the present Pope, we have thought it only just to that Order, to notice an official denial of this charge, which has recently appeared in the *Courrier Francais*. Roothaan, the "General" of the Society, has written a long letter to the editor of that paper, in which, among other things, he says:—

I repel, then, with all the energy of my soul, Mr. Editor, in my name, and in the name of the entire Order which has designated me its chief, the calumny to which you have opened the columns of your journal. It is as much opposed to truth as to public notoriety, that the Jesuits are *in a condition of permanent conspiracy* against the august Pontiff whom the whole universe greets with its acclamation. To love, to venerate, to bless, to defend Pius the Ninth—to obey him in all things—to applaud the wise reforms and ameliorations which it may please him to introduce—is for all Jesuits a duty of conscience and of justice which it will ever be a pleasure to fulfil. This duty, common to all the subjects of the Roman States, will be the more easy to perform, as the Holy Pontiff now seated in the chair of Peter, joins to the sacred character with which he is invested, all the virtues which the Church honors, all the great qualities which the world admires. It will be, besides, for the Jesuits in particular, a duty of gratitude, since from the day on which Pius the Ninth girt his brows with the triple crown, he has never ceased to bestow upon the Society of Jesus pledges of his benevolent and paternal affection.

I pray you accept *the assurance of all my sentiments*,

ROOTHAAN,
General of the Society of Jesus.

The italicising of the phrase "*in a condition of permanent conspiracy*," appears in the letter as originally published.

WARNING TO WIVES.

Among the many duties which gentlemen have endeavored to impress upon the minds of young women expecting to become wives (as most young women do), is that of always having dinner ready at the time appointed. The importance of this matter has been dwelt upon by male thousands, in a hundred different manners. But surely nothing can be more impressive than the following short account of the fatal consequences which resulted not long since in Cincinnati, from the neglect or inability of a wife to have dinner ready at the minute appointed. What lady can read it without a shudder!

EFFECTS OF DISAPPOINTMENT.—Mr. Levi Strange died suddenly last week in Cincinnati, in a fit of excitement, occasioned by going home and not finding his dinner ready.

Mr. Levi Strange, it seems, went home in the full flush of life and hope and happiness, his mind buoyant, his step elastic, his cheeks ruddy, expecting to find dinner ready. But alas! when he opened his dining room door, the appalling truth burst upon him that dinner was *not* ready! Poor Mr. Strange—the shock was too great for him to bear. He had merely strength left to gasp out—"Oh, Mrs. Strange, what strange conduct is this!" and then fell in a state of physical exhaustion upon his own dining table. Such are the fatal consequences that may result from wives not having dinner ready at the appointed moment!

TRUE DOCTRINE.

In reference to the speculating spirit of the age, the late Dr. Chalmers made at one time the following very just remarks:

"In opposition to the maxim, that the spirit of enterprise is the soul of commercial prosperity, do we hold that it is the excess of this spirit beyond the moderation of the New Testament, which, pressing on the natural boundaries of trade, is sure at length to visit every country, where it operates, with the recoil of all those calamities, which, in the shape of beggared capitalists, and unemployed operatives, and dreary intervals of bankruptcy and alarm, are observed to follow a season of overdone speculation."

In connection with the above we may say, that it is never safe to separate religion (we do not mean *sectarianism*) from either trade or politics. The truest and only reliable systems of political economy are those that are based upon the great truths of Christianity; the wisest statesmanship, *in the long run*, is that which is scrupulously just, and will not violate for a real or supposed advantage the great rule of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us. The nation which bases any of its systems of trade or of political policy, upon anything else than the morality of the New Testament, builds upon the sand. And let it beware when the winds begin to blow, and the waves to beat!

A GREAT RIDE.

The publication of an account of Col. Fremont's great ride, which our readers will find in our outside columns, has brought before the public notice another ride, which is said to be the longest *day's* ride on record. Major Gillespie and Capt. Findlay, both of the California battalion, left San Diego at half-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of April, and reached Ciudad de los Angelos at half-past 11 o'clock in the evening of the same day, a distance of full one hundred and thirty-five miles. They used or employed but four horses each, and were subjected to full three hours detention on the road.

This extraordinary ride, it is confidently believed, has never been equalled in one day, either in California or any where else, but by one other gentleman, and that was between the same points—by Don Pio Pico, Ex-Governor of California.

Neither of the gentlemen complained of exhaustion or remarkable fatigue.

CURE FOR CANCER.

A new remedy for that horrible disease, the cancer, has been accidentally discovered. The account states that a jeweller who had a bad cancerous pimple on his cheek, having occasion to dissolve some gold in nitromuriatic acid, rubbed it several times, unconsciously, with his impregnated fingers, and was surprised to find it speedily change its appearance, and shortly disappear. M. Recamier, suspecting the cause, made several uniformly successful experiments with the same mixture; and thus has accident discovered a new caustic for cancerous affections. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of the chlorueret of gold.

THE BAZAAR.

A lady says we ought not to have praised the Bazaar last week—that "the gambling which went on there was scandalous." How is this? We knew nothing of it. We have no idea of allowing Fairs to become gambling booths—especially at a time when the regular establishments are being so rigorously dealt with.

FLORIDA.

We see that Jacksonville, Florida, is crowded with strangers from the northern States. The hotels there cannot accommodate all who seek the genial airs of Florida. The South flies to the North in summer, and the North to the South in winter.

LOSS OF THE PHŒNIX.

The account of the loss of the Propeller Phœnix on Lake Michigan, which we hoped was exaggerated, proves not to have been so, in the least. It is said that only forty-five were saved out of three hundred persons. One hundred and seventy-five were German Emigrants. The scene is described as most awful. The Propeller Delaware came in sight at last—but too late to save the unfortunate victims. From an account published by the Buffalo Advertiser, we take the following paragraphs:—

The Phœnix was first discovered on fire from the deck of the propeller Delaware at a quarter to four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, off about eighteen miles, bearing about south by east.

The Delaware was at once got under weigh and headed for the burning propeller, and drove with all possible speed for two hours, when arriving within fifty rods of the wreck, they heard a voice calling loudly for assistance.

One boat was immediately lowered down and sent in pursuit of the suffering man. It succeeded in picking him up directly and bringing him safe to the Delaware, when he was at once divested of his clothing and dry garments given him instead. After rubbing him severely he became quite comfortable. He proved to be the first engineer. While this man was being picked up the propeller proceeded to the wreck, where the other boat was lowered down and the clerk was found, together with one passenger, clinging to the rudder. This boat picked them up and brought them on board, where, after the same means were used as before, they were both revived and made comfortable.

Both boats were then sent in pursuit of more bodies, while the Delaware was made fast to the wreck and succeeded in towing her to Sheboygan, where she sunk in eight feet water. Soon after the arrival of the wreck at Sheboygan, the boats came up, one with five dead bodies, and the other with baggage and furniture.

At this time one of the Phœnix's boats came up from the shore where the two boats had gone from the burning vessel, taking with them forty-two of the crew and passengers.

The Delaware soon left on her downward passage, and in passing in the track where the burning vessel was found, fell in with many floating bodies, to the number of about one hundred. Some of them were standing upright in the water, some of the women were lying on their sides, some—the children generally—on their faces. Some of the passengers were in full dress, some in undress, and others entirely naked—all with their heads to the northward.

They were within four miles of the land, and the wind was fast driving them ashore, so it was not deemed advisable to pick them up, as plenty of boats had been sent from Sheboygan for that purpose, and all not picked up by the boats would drift ashore by the following morning.

The Detroit Advertiser says:—

As to the origin of the fire, it was impossible to ascertain, as each of the survivors with whom we conversed, had different opinions. The most probable conclusion is, that it took fire near the boilers, as the first that was discovered of it, the flames were rushing out of the ventilators, used for carrying off the hot air, situate directly over or near the boilers.

Those who were eye-witnesses of this dreadful scene, say that language is inadequate to give even a poor description of it; all was confusion and tumult—the cries and screams of the poor Hollanders, collected together in crowds on the bow of the boat, were enough to make the most resolute heart falter, and impress on the minds of those fortunate enough to escape, recollections of that awful hour, that time can never obliterate.

Young and old—the vigorous and decrepid—women and children, were all huddled together perfectly frantic at the horrible doom that awaited them—the still small hope that the Delaware would arrive to render them assistance, served only to prolong the sufferings of those who clung to the boat to perish by the devouring element.

At one time the rigging of the vessel was completely crowded by those who sought refuge from the flames and smoke; the fire spreading rapidly, upon reaching the rigging the whole was in one instant a perfect blaze, and those who still clung to their last hopes, dropped like the seared and yellow leaves before the chill blast of winter. This was the saddest sight of all; sickening even to contemplate.

FROM MEXICO.

The news from Mexico since our last number, is of a rather important character.

A revolution had broken out at Guadalaxara, with the design of elevating Gomez Farias to the Presidency. A sanguinary conflict ensued between his troops and the mob opposed to him, headed by the priests. In the action, General Ampudia and many others attached to the party of Farias were killed, and in the end the church party triumphed.

Paredes was at Tulacingo and had openly pronounced in favor of his monarchical scheme, seconded by the garrison at Mazatlan.

The Mexican population still exhibit an unquenchable hatred for the Americans, and express no desire for peace.

The Mexican Congress had moved from Queretaro to Morelia, to get rid of the military, by which it was overawed.

Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Trisestra, intending to make an attack upon the next train.

Bustamente, who had gone to Queretaro, has a force of 5,000 men at his command near the city of Mexico.

Canales had been encountered by a small American force, and defeated with some loss.

From two thousand to three thousand troops, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th and 18th, and Gen. Butler expected, in a fortnight, to move forward for the Capital with six thousand men, including what had been left behind of the former Division.

A STEAMBOAT NOVELTY.

"If you wish to know what is going on at home go abroad," says an old proverb—and we were reminded of it in seeing in the Home Journal, an extract from a letter of a French traveller in this country, to a Paris paper. The letter opens with a sketch of a passage up the North River, in the "Isaac Newton." In his description of the boat, he thus selects its leading novelty in the way of luxuries:—

"But all these splendors grow pale before the *bridal chamber*. You know of the existence of that custom, American and English, which makes it an imperative duty of a newly-married couple to go and love one another out of sight of friends and relatives. In one hour after the benediction they are compelled to have commenced their adoring, not in their own house, or in the bosom of their family—but on a railroad, or steamer, or in a hotel of a strange city. Delicacy has truly singular ways of expressing itself! The proprietors of the 'Isaac Newton,' wishing to turn to profit these bridal usages, have constructed a nuptial chamber, a mysterious and charming nest, where the lovers are protected from the observation of the curious. That which is told of this delicious retreat, sacred to lawful love, passes all belief. Triple curtains of muslins and lace, bewildering aromas, exquisite wines and liquors, perfumed baths and softened light—for ten dollars you may pass a day in this Eldorado. But it is necessary to show proof that you were married that morning. At no price whatever, would a couple that had been two days one, be admitted into this sanctuary of the first hours of the honey-moon."

SPIRITUAL WIFEHOOD.

From the details of a recent lawsuit at Boston, we perceive that the charge against the Mormons, of holding as one of their tenets a doctrine called "spiritual wifehood," is true. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decreed a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, between Henry Cobb and his wife Augusta Cobb, on the application of the husband, who alleged that his wife had lived at Nauvoo as the "spiritual wife" of Bingham Young. Geo. J. Adams, known as Elder Adams, testified to the fact and the subject of a conversation with Mrs. Cobb, on which she avowed that persons had a right to live together in unlawful intercourse, and said it was right. The testimony of Mr. Adams was corroborated by a widow lady, who had been at Nauvoo, and while there had taken the first degree in the mysteries of the Mormon Church. The second degree gave the privilege of spiritual wifehood. Mrs. Cobb took this degree, and urged the witness to take it, and spoke of her connection with Young. Elder Adams declared that Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, did not *teach* any such doctrine. We have frequently seen it asserted, however, that he practised upon it. Poor, deluded beings!

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

The Cherokees are said to be making great progress in the arts of civilized life. As an evidence of their rapid stride towards a high degree of civilization, it is stated that they have already incurred a national debt of about a hundred thousand dollars, which "they are puzzling their brains to know how to pay." This latter fact shows, however, that they still have another step to take before they shall have reached the *highest* civilization. When that step is taken, they will puzzle their heads no longer with the thought of paying off their national debt, but acquire the habit of regarding it as a "fixed fact." "England and France never expect to pay off their debt," will the Indian financiers say, "why should Cherokee-dom?"

NEW MUSIC.

We have received "The Dying Child and the Angel of Death," written by Mary Howitt, and "The Rainy Day," written by Longfellow, both set to music by Dempster. Of the first, we have several times spoken; the other, "The Rainy Day," is also a beautiful composition. We suppose they can be obtained at any of the principal music stores in this and other cities.

DYING HARMONIES.

J. Bayard Taylor has favored us with the following sweet triad of poems. They are from the German of Uhland. Mr. Taylor says they are "exceedingly simple and beautiful in the original," and we think our readers will unite with us in saying that they are no less so, in the translation:

I. THE SERENADE.

What [illegible], melodious strains are these,
Which charm my dreaming ear?
Look, mother, from the lattice-bar!—
Who comes at midnight here?

"I hear no sound, I see no form,
Oh slumber on so mild!
They give thee now no serenade,
Thou weak and suffering child!"

Oh, not from Earth that music comes
In rapture and in light;
The angels call me with their song,
And mother, dear, good-night!

II. THE ORGAN.

"Oh, bid the solemn organ sound,
Kind friend, for me again!
The hymns of its deep heart may make
Mine own forget its pain!"

The gray-haired organist obeyed:
He played, as ne'er before—
So pure, so glorious, that he knew
The very tones no more.

Some sweet, seraphic anthem, seemed
His trembling hands to play;
He paused in fear—for on its wings
Her soul had passed away!

III. THE THRUSH.

"I will not for the meadows pine—
Will lie the summer long,
Could I but hear the thrush, that fills
The thicket with his song!"

They brought the boy the captured thrush;
The cage hangs o'er his bed;
But the prisoned bird is sad and still,
And droops her glossy head.

He cast a faint, beseeching glance
On his playmate of the wild;
The thrush began her thrilling song,
And cheered the dying child!

SANTA ANNA

The steamer New Orleans has arrived at New Orleans, with Vera Cruz dates to the 21st November. The most important news is in relation to an attempt having been made by Santa Anna to resume the reins of government, not by force, but by a mere assumption of the authority of President, which he contends cannot be equitably separated from the command of the army. A long document from Santa Anna, dated Nov. 1st, at Tepanacan, directed to President Pena y Pena, through the Secretary of State, is published. In it he contends that the terms of his resignation were not sufficient and could have no legal force unless accepted by Congress. He never entirely resigned the functions of President, but temporarily consented to the separation of the civil from the military powers of the office, which the state of the country then required, but such reasons having now ceased to exist he desired to resume his full legal position till Congress should accept his resignation. The same day he addressed an exposition of the same views to Congress, tendering his resignation and entreating that body to accept it.

THE NORWEGIANS.

We regret to see by the Milwaukie Sentinel, that the 15,000 Norwegians in Wisconsin manifest a disposition to band together as Norwegians, and not as American citizens. This is hardly to be wondered at, but much to be regretted. We trust that the sober and intelligent of both political parties in Wisconsin, will endeavor to impress upon the minds of the leading men among the Norwegians, the fatal tendency of such a policy, and its ingratitude to the country which has so generously opened its arms to receive them. Receiving as the United States does every year, hundreds of thousands of emigrants from the old world, it is of great importance that those emigrants should forget as soon as possible their foreign origin, its likings and antipathies, and remember that henceforth they are Americans, and only Americans.

MADAME BISHOP.

We went to see Madame Anna Bishop at the Opera last week, in the character of Norma. Madame Bishop is generally praised for her singing; but we thought her acting was the most deserving of praise. Were it not for one thing, she would be a splendid actress—that is, her inability to forget her audience, to lose herself in her part. Even in the most pathetic and sublime portions of the play, she never forgets that she is Madame Anna Bishop, and ever has a sweet smile for the audience. Her face bears a great resemblance to Fanny Kemble's, or rather to Sully's finest picture of Fanny. She has a very expressive face, a most winning smile, and is altogether a very handsome woman. She walks the stage remarkably well; not exciting our risibility, as so many do, by the comic length of their "tragic strut."

SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New York last week, to sympathize with the Italians in their struggle for freedom. The meeting was addressed by Benjamin F. Butler, Theodore Sedgewick, J. S. Bosworth, Dudley Selden, Samuel J. Tilden, Robert Kelly, Dudley Field, Professor Foresti, and others, and letter were read from Hon. M. Van Buren, Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. G. M. Dallas, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, W. H. Seward, T. H. Benton, Hon. Albert Gallatin, Senator Dix, Senator Dickinson, and Hon. Edward Everett. Mr. Greeley was then introduced, and read the Address to Pope Pius, which had been prepared for the occasion, which was unanimously adopted. A similar meeting is talked of in this city.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Juniata Sentinel, published in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, speaks as follows of the Post. To deserve such high commendation, is our earnest endeavor. The editor of the Sentinel will please accept our thanks for the friendly feeling he manifests:

The Saturday Evening Post, the *paragon of the Philadelphia weeklies*, grows better as it grows older. Its columns are not taken up with the silly, sickening trash, which seems to command a premium with some of the city papers, but are ever well stored with interesting and instructive matter.

SELLING HIS CROWN.

The Grand Duke of Lucca has sold his crown to Tuscany for 1,200,000 livres of rent. The population of Lucca is one hundred and forty-five thousand, and its territory about thirty leagues square. It is said that this movement has set all the other little principalities in a ferment, and that six more are actually for sale at the present moment, subject only to the approval of the Cabinet of Vienna. The object of these petty monarchs is to get rid of the trouble of their little kingdoms, and go and live on princely incomes, in Paris.

AN OVERBEARING WOMAN.

The editor of the Enquirer has seen a letter from a distinguished physician in London, in which the writer alluded to one of his patients, a lady of thirty-five, who had had thirty-two children at thirteen births, namely—1 twice, 3 three times, while most of the others were twins. This, to use Prentice's recent pun, is another instance of a most *overbearing* woman. The husband of such a wife deserves an annuity from the Government under which he lives.

ARRIVALS FROM MEXICO.

Quite a number of distinguished officers have arrived at New Orleans, from Mexico. Among them we notice the names of Major General Quitman, Gen. Shields, Cols. Harney, Garland, Andrews, Morgan, Ramsay and Burnett, Maj. Dykeman, Lieuts. Porter and Sweeny, of the New York Volunteers, and Passed Midshipman Rogers. They were received at New Orleans with much enthusiasm.

FIRE ON THE PRAIRIES.

Some of the wealthiest farmers in Washington County, Iowa, have had their fences, houses, barns, stacks of grain, and everything belonging to them destroyed by the raging fires of the prairies, which, sweeping over the long and dry grass, destroyed everything before them. It seems that the usual precautions were unaccountably neglected. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A LARGE MEETING.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Philadelphia, was held by the Whigs on last Monday evening, to respond to the recent speech of Henry Clay. The resolutions of the meeting were substantially an endorsement of those of Mr. Clay's, with an additional one in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

A GEM.

We have received from Carey & Hart a beautiful volume containing the whole of the poetical works (excepting the dramas) of N. P. Willis. This volume will be a splendid present for the approaching holydays. We shall endeavor to notice it more at length, upon a future occasion.

New Publications.

LEONILLA LYNMORE, AND MR. AND MRS. WOODBRIDGE. *By Miss Leslie, author of "Kitty's Relations," &c. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.* Our lady readers will be pleased to hear of the publication of another novel by Miss Leslie. This is intended as "a lesson for young wives;" and as all the ladies either have been, are now, or expect to be young wives, it will be of course interesting to the whole sex. We do not doubt, however, but some young matrons, in all the pride of a two-month's marriage, will toss their heads, and exclaim, indignantly, that it is the height of presumption for Miss Leslie, or any other *Miss*, to think she can teach *them* anything about matrimony. The price of the book, which includes also a short tale, called Dudley Villiers, is only 25 cents.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. *By Fayette Robinson, late an officer of the Army. Philada: E. H. Butler & Co.* These two volumes contain an account of the organization of the Army of the United States, with biographies of distinguished officers of all grades. The author says in his preface, that he has written this book to fill a vacuum in the history of our country, and to preserve, if possible, the memory of the services of many distinguished men, the achievements of whom were apt to be overlooked in the general annals of the United States. The work is embellished with 36 authentic portraits.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM ILLUSTRATED. *By John Todd, D. D. Northampton: J. H. Butler.* The title of this work almost sufficiently explains its character. The author says it is his design to have this work aid parents to instruct their children in the great truths of religion—to help both the old primer into the family; and to aid the Sabbath School. It is for sale by *Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., Philada.*

NEWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. *New York: Greeley & McElrath.* Part 2 of this curious and interesting work has been issued. It contains explanations of the many methods adopted by different nations, at various periods of the world, to raise water for purposes of irrigation, &c. For sale by *Zieber & Co., Philadelphia.*

WHOM TO MARRY AND HOW TO GET MARRIED. We have received Part 2 of this work, which is to be completed in six parts, 6¼ cents each. From a perusal of the first part, we can call attention to it as an ably written book. Published by *Carey & Hart, 126 Chesnut street.*

CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS. We have received No. 4 of "The Playmate," from *Zieber & Co.*; and No. 2, of "The New Miscellany," from *Lindsay & Blakiston.*

Varieties.

THE SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS OF THE SOUTH.—The cotton crop is estimated at 2,375,000 bales, and this estimate is believed to be nearly accurate. The sugar crop is put down at 250,000 hogsheads, against 120,000 last year. The new sugar received thus far is as good in quality as was received last year, two months later, and prices range from 3½c. to 5½c., and will go lower. Molasses will be equally abundant and cheap. Prices now rule at 20 to 21c., but are expected to be 14c. in bbls., and 10 to 11c. on plantation before the season is over.—*Exchange Paper.*

☞ A boot maker has invented a rotary heel, to be applied to boots, so that when down on one side, by uneven treading, it can be easily twisted round, thus producing another even surface, and easier locomotion in the wearer.

☞ A young lady said to her gallant, "Pray clasp my cloak." "Certainly," said he, putting his arms round her, "and the contents also."

☞ George III., speaking to Archbishop Sutton of his large family, used the expression, "I believe your Grace has better than a dozen." "No, sire," replied the archbishop, "only eleven." "Well," replied the King, "is not that *better* than a dozen?"

☞ Merrily the child springs about on his crutches, and irksomely hobbles along the old man on his. What distinguishes the two children? Hope and memory.—*Jean Paul.*

☞ A man's temperature is generally about 98 Fahrenheit. A scientific friend observes, to increase his temperature, all that is necessary is to pull his nose.

Congressional.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, the 6th inst., the Vice President called the Senate to order, when a prayer, appropriate to the opening of the session, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The number of Senators present who answered to their names was forty-one. Messrs. Webster, Baldwin, Niles, Clayton, Pierce, Calhoun, Berrien, Colquitt, Lewis, Bagby, Bell, Benton and Yulee, were absent.

The new Senators present were introduced and sworn into office in the usual form. They were Messrs. Hall, Underwood, Downs, Clarke, Jefferson, Davis, Douglass, Bradbury, Fetch, Foote, Hunter and Spruance.

On motion of Mr. Breese, the Secretary was directed to acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and had organized and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Fairchild, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was resolved that each Senator be provided with four daily papers.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the Hon. Messrs. Pierce, Niles, Calhoun, Colquitt and Baldwin, appeared and took their seats.

A message from the House was received, informing the Senate that that body had organized, and was ready to proceed to business; and that the House had adopted the joint resolution for a Committee of both Houses of Congress, to wait on the President and inform him of their organization; and that on its part it had appointed Messrs. Hunt, and Cobb, of Georgia.

The Senate thereupon adopted the usual resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses had organized, and were ready to receive any communication which he might please to make. The Senate on its part appointed Messrs. Sevier, Mangum and Fairfield, on the said Committee.

After a short absence the Committee returned, and reported that it had performed its duty, and that the President would send in his Message forthwith.

The private Secretary of the President entered with the annual Message, which was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

The message having been read, it was ordered that 25,000 copies of the Message, and 2,000 of the Message and accompanying Documents be printed.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the members were called to order, and the roll was called by Mr. French, the clerk of the last House. The number of members answering to their names was two hundred and nineteen.

Mr. Adams moved that the House go into an election for Speaker, and that the vote be taken *viva voce*, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. French requested Daniel P. King, James A. Black and Richard W. Thompson, to act as tellers.

The vote on the first ballot stood R. G. Winthrop, 108; Linn Boyd, 61; R. McClelland, 23; J. S. McClernand, 23; James J. McKay, 5; scattering, 12. Messrs. Giddings and Tuck voted for Mr. Wilson; John W. Jones for Mr. Gaines; Mr. Palfrey for Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Linn for Joseph R. Ingersoll. There being no choice a second ballot was ordered.

On the second ballot the vote stood; R. C. Winthrop, 109; Linn Boyd 82; R. McClelland, 13;—scattering, 15.

The third ballot was then ordered, when the vote stood: R. C. Winthrop, 110; Linn Boyd, 64; R. McClelland, 14; scattering, 14. Messrs. Tompkins and Holmes did not vote. John W. Jones and Lewis C. Levin voted for Mr. Winthrop. Messrs. Palfrey, Giddings, and Tuck voted for different persons.

Mr. Winthrop having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared to be duly elected, and being conducted to the chair by Messrs. Vinton and McKay, returned thanks in an able, and eloquent address.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker elect by Mr. Adams.

The members were then sworn in by States.

A resolution was then adopted for the appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress had organized.

Mr. Levin offered a resolution adopting Mr. French as the Clerk of the House for the present Congress, but pending this motion the House adjourned.

The election of Mr. Winthrop on the third ballot was accomplished by Mr. Levin, who had previously voted for Joseph R. Ingersoll, casting his vote for the Whig candidate, and in consequence of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, not voting, and another member absenting himself from the hall.

The rules which governed the House during the last session are, by the resolution, to be in force until the third Monday of the present month, with the exception of the one hour rule. A Committee was appointed to revise and simplify the rules.

On Tuesday, the first business in order was the election of Clerk, and William Campbell was chosen on the first ballot. He had 113 votes, French 109, Gevenseys 1, Tent 1, and Sargent 1.

The annual message of the President was then received at the hands of his Private Secretary, and was read by the Clerk of the House. Adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their hearts, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all its branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and goodwill with all nations, and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still continues.

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear right by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in a war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the Republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to the surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorised to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army, and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The commissioner did not reach the head-quarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government, from Puebla, on the twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overtures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance—Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace, and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts committed, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government. Our duty to these citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war, and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. [illegible] appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the United States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally a part of her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions, and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the California coast would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the mart of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern states of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected; and negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself, and, after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in number to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the sixth of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall, and that, in the existing state of things I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms having been everywhere victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months, all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harrassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other.

Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time, he might make an assault. He may assemble and organise an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcement; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail, or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him. If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post.

He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adapted to her condition, be a free, independent and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognise her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive branch of peace in their hands, and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military usurper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's administration in 1845 for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by General Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace.

In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico, in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the eleventh of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico.

Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, engaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerilleros and robbers infested the roads, harrassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the twenty-second of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major Gen. Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," if in that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1846, replied from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Major General Scott on the third of April, 1847, who replied, from Jalapa, on the twentieth of May, 1847, that, if it be expected that "the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselves." The same discretion was given to him that had been to General Taylor in this respect. General Scott, for the reasons assigned him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the first of September, and again on the sixth of October, 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war, by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to General Taylor for his government.

On the thirty-first of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy, and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions.

They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico, and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported, to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is

confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted" to "serve for twelve months," and were discharged at the end of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thousand men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted; but doubts existing upon this point, the power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the thirty-first of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the eighth of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of persons and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government.

Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity; and debts may be contracted, without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chinese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable commerce.

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expense of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of chargés d'affaires to the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. The manifest importance of cultivating the most friendly relations with all the independent States upon this continent has induced me to recommend appropriations necessary for the maintenance of these missions.

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made, to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in "the Amistad case." I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of the twentieth of October, 1795; and, moreover, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries, which may prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that the inconsiderable appropriation demanded should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1847, were of the value of one hundred and forty-six millions five hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars; of which the amount exported was eight millions eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, leaving one hundred and thirty-eight millions five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-eight millions six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars; of which one hundred and fifty millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eight millions eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period amounted to twenty-six millions three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty-three millions seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands, two millions four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven millions eight hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846 the amount received was fifteen millions nine hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, being the first year under the operations of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty-one millions five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff of 1846, of more than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents; of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents, from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was forty-five million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the fourth of March, 1845, including treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the ninth of February until the tenth of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1848.

The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last, and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, exceeds by more than $8,000,000 of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico, be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars.

The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the sixth of August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the first of January last. Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the government in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under the system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited.

The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was twenty-four million one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of which there was retained in the country twenty-two million two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine millions one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres. The prosperity of the Western States and territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general consideration which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be, in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands, be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter, within a prescribed period, emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of June twenty-seventh, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, having executed their duties; and after a patient investigation and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under the treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians.—Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practiced upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increasing interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and are engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the Isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed.—Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other Powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business.

A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, with "serious concern," the danger to our Union "of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views;" and warned his country against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it, as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December, 1847.

☞ No less than six of the Mississippi editors were candidates for office in the late election in that State, and no less than six of them were beaten.

DO SNAKES CHARM?

We have received the following communication from a correspondent at Centreville, Pa., the latter part of which bears upon the interesting question of the fascinating power of snakes. A. W. says that he has *seen* an instance of the kind:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—As the snake question has occupied a prominent position in the columns of your very valuable paper, I may be permitted to offer a few remarks in relation thereto, disclaiming at the time any disposition to enter the arena in defence of the *amiable* qualities of snakes; not having observed their possession of those qualities to a very eminent degree. But in corroboration of the truth of the astonishing power by which they are enabled to secure their prey, I may be permitted to offer my humble testimony to a fact that came under my immediate observation.

I do not deem it requisite to endeavor to offer any additional evidence to their *hissing* propensities, on which your numerous correspondents have contributed so much interesting information; or in relation to their powers of locomotion alluded to by your late correspondent of Indiana; although I would be most happy to have our friend G. H. test the correctness of his conclusions, by trial of speed with one of our *black racers*. And though his lordship may choose his own gait, I presume that unless he possess the power of moving his *walking apparatus* with the facility of a young locomotive, he may *calculate* on coming out second best. At least, knowing, as the *natives* here do, the extraordinary faculty of those *amiable critturs* in overcoming space, I presume I hazard little in the conjecture that bets would run freely ten to one in favor of his snakeship.

In regard to the peculiar power of serpents to charm birds and other animals: I do not wish to take the responsibility of making any assertions that cannot be sustained by facts that have come under my immediate observation; and the belief that the statement of such facts alone, may subject me to the no very flattering imputations of our friend G. H., will not deter me from their relation. There are many whose pride of learning is piqued whenever they are unable to comprehend, or explain certain facts of which they have heard, and therefore boldly rush to the conclusion that such facts are *delusions*; without reflecting for a moment, that in consequence of our ignorance of many of the agents of nature, and their different modes of action, that it would be at least unphilosophical to deny the existence of the phenomena, merely because they are inexplicable in the present state of our knowledge. I am free to acknowledge that I was once as skeptical on this subject as our friend G. H.; but on witnessing the repeated manifestations of the power of the will of one person over that of another, as illustrated by the exercise of the magnetic influence, I could as readily infer that a corresponding instinctive power may have been given to animals of an inferior order, for the purpose of enabling them to secure their prey.

But independent of such inconclusive evidence of the truth of a position assumed, and without pausing to discuss its philosophy, I am fully convinced of the correctness of the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, that "it is a very obvious principle, although often forgotten in the pride of prejudice and controversy, that what has been seen by one pair of human eyes, is of force to countervail all that has been reasoned, or guessed at, by a thousand human understandings."

During the summer of 1838, some persons (with whom I was acquainted,) called to inform me that they had recently passed a very large snake, which was lying on a rail, apparently *sunning* himself, and on their near approach had betaken himself to some bushes adjacent. I took up my gun, and proceeded toward the place, thinking probable his majesty would return to continue a luxury, in the indulgence of which he had been so unceremoneously disturbed; and if so, with the intention of breaking in upon his reveries more abruptly still. On arriving near the place, I advanced cautiously, lest I should alarm his snakeship by my proximity, or in fact lest there should be two of us alarmed. At this time my attention was arrested by the incessant cries of a cat-bird in a clump of alders within a few yards of me, and at the stump of which I beheld the head, and perhaps a foot of the body of a large snake. The bird was near the top of the bush, and I suppose some six or eight feet from the snake, and from its distressing cries appeared to be in great agony, as it performed a circular movement from limb to limb, lowering and contracting its circle of flight, as it approached the snake, which it continued to do for about ten or fifteen minutes, until within a short distance, when it appeared to be paralyzed, and dropped helplessly into his rapacious jaws, when the snake instantly disappeared in the bushes.

There are others in this neighborhood who can testify to the extraordinary fascinating powers of the serpent, but who may perhaps be unwilling to subject themselves to the unpleasant category assigned by our friend G. H., to all who may be so unfortunate as to disagree with him in sentiment in regard to the truth of a most interesting matter of natural history. A. W.

Centreville, Pa.

Clippings.

☞ Professor Ingraham, the well known novelist, has taken holy orders, and is now a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church—so says the New York Sunday Dispatch.

☞ A young lady scolding her beau for not sending her the pair of new shoes he promised her, writes in a postscript as follows: "P. S.—Them shuz ort to be on hand (!) and the reckle lection stix out about a foot."

☞ To finish all the railway lines now commenced in the United States, it will require $85,000,000.

☞ Bricks were thrown *three miles* by the recent explosion of a powder magazine in Nashville.

☞ Mrs. Place, formerly Miss Josephine Clifton, died at New Orleans on the 22d, in consequence of a violent hemorrhage.

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice, stole in and out
As if they feared the light
And oh! she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter Day
Is half so fine a sight."

☞ Richard Archer has been arrested and is about to be tried in Indiana on the charge of bigamy, or having two wives.

"Insatiate Archer, could not one suffice?"

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.
No. 24 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, December 11, 1847.

PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. bank notes	15 dis
Girard do	par
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	½ dis
Brownsville	1 dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1 dis
Erie	1½ dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bank	—
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1 dis
Middletown	1 dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	—
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Or'nge, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dov'r, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	¼ dis
N. Hope, Del. Bridge	¼ dis
Yard Del. Bridge co.	10 dis
DELAWARE	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND	
Baltimore banks	¼ dis
Mineral bank	¼ dis
Salisbury	no sale
Frederick county	¼ dis
Cumberland	¼ dis
Washington county	¼ dis
Hagerstown	¼ dis
Havre-de-Grace	2 dis
Far and Millers bk.	no sale
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	
All solvent banks	¼ dis
NEW YORK	
City banks	par
Com. Bank, N. Y.	2 dis
Bank of Lyons	2 dis
Lewis co. bank	2 dis
Canal bk. Lockport	2 dis
White Plains bk	2 dis
Tonawanda	40 dis
Clinton county	2 dis
Com. bk. Buffalo	2 dis
Com. bk. Oswego	2 dis
Oswego	20 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
Country banks	½ dis

MAINE	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT	
Bank of St. Albans	1 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA	
Montreal	3 dis
VIRGINIA	
Bk of Va & branch's	1 dis
Far Bk & branch's	do dis
Valley Bk. & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk. & branches	do dis
Wheeling	do dis
NORTH CAROLINA	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA	
So. West. R. R.	1½ dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bk. of Mill.	1½ dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	1½ dis
Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	—
All solvent banks	1 dis
Small notes	2 dis
ALABAMA	
Bank of Mobile	1 dis
Country banks	3 dis
MISSISSIPPI	
All banks	unc
LOUISIANA	
All solvent banks	1 dis
FLORIDA	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO	
Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
KENTUCKY	
Notes	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
INDIANA	
State bank	1½ dis
ILLINOIS	
Bank of Illinois	80 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE	
All solvent banks	3 dis
MICHIGAN	
Bank of St. Clair	no sale
Farmers' & Mech's	5 dis
ARKANSAS	
All banks	60 dis
WISCONSIN	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA	
Miners' bank	—

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

The following are the Grand and Petit Jurors, drawn for the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, commencing on the first Monday in January next:—*Grand Jurors.*—Matthew L. Bevan, Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph Baker, George K. Childs, John C. Channon, Amos George, George F. Goodman, Jacob Heyberger, Alex. Harper, Samuel Hutchinson, Erskine Hazard, Benj. J. Jones, Samuel Keyser, Jacob S. Mintzer, John McClure, Alex. Purvis, Christian Pearson, John P. Rice, Jacob Steinmetz, Chalkley Spackman, John F. White, Howard Williams, Wm. B. Wolfe, George Westenberger. *Petit Jurors.*—Abraham Alburger, John Brown, Henry Burkhardt, Harman Baugh, John Budd, Alfred Clark, John Coster, Charles Conger, Justice Cox, Jacob Drinkhouse, John Dorsey, C. Dunnot, J. K. Eyre, T. Farley, Jacob Frantz, S. H. Fairbanks, James C. Finn, John Hargesheimer, John Hickey, John Hasson, Christopher Kearney, shoemaker, James Kirkpatrick, Samuel Knox, Robert Lemon, William Laird, James Miller, William J. McBride, Wm. Musser, Merver K. Marks, Joseph McNeal, Wm. Matthews, Henry Mowrey, Wm. B. McCoy, Terrance Monahan, John H. Meyers, Henry Morgan, Samuel Pollock, Chas. Rainer, Benjamin Redmond, James P. Smith, Jacob Stallman, John Smart, John H. Smith Augustus Sargent, John Line, Howard Tilden, Wm. Tull, Abm. J. Van Tuyl, Jesse Vandegrift, Lewis Nonker, Richard S. Wellington, David Whiteman, Isaac Wright, George Widdes, Ezekiel Weaks, William Wilson, Jacob Welch, Charles Wawhop, Jacob Winter.

SALES OF STOCKS.

203 shares Girard Bank,	10¼
50 do. Reading Railroad,	30
50 do. Flem. Copper,	10
3 do. Ches. & Del. Canal,	62½
2 do. Commercial Bank,	50
$2900 Penn. 6's,	84
$3000 U. S. Trea. Notes,	103
$1000 Wil. 6's, 1860, B5,	92
$3660 Penn. 5's,	73¾
$1000 Reading 6's, 1850,	70½
$200 City 6's,	102
$200 Schuyl. Nav. 6's, 1865,	66

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Married,

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. C. R. Demme, Mr. JOSEPH F. HAHN, to MARY ANN SEFFERT, daughter of John Seffert, all of this city.

In this city, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. T. Stork, Mr. JAMES P. DYKINES, formerly of Williamsport, Pa. to Miss AMANDA, daughter of Abraham Schreck, of this city.

On the 2d inst. by Alderman C. Brazer, Mr. DAVIS KNOWLES, to Miss MARGARET RUSSELL, both of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. WM. M. KIRK, to Miss ELMIRA JOHNSON, both of Bucks county, Pa.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. WM. R. DOAN, to Miss ELIZABETH H. CORSON, both of Bucks co. Pa.

In this city, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Mr. DANIEL BALTS, to Miss MARIA D. SMITH, of Delaware.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, HENRY M. CLAUSE, to SARAH ANN, daughter of Francis Brelsford, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. C. C. Burr, Mr. FRANCIS S. WILSON, of Medford, N. J. to Mrs. MARGARET E. EVANS, of Baltimore.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, J. H. PARKER, to ELIZA A. LOAG, all of Southwark.

On the 17th ult. at the residence of Michael Lowber, in Camden, Del. according to the discipline of Friends, C. W. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, to PATIENCE J. LOWBER, daughter of Michael Lowber, of Camden, Del.

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 25th ult. by the Rev. T. Martin, CHARLES E. SWEARINGEN, of Wheeling, Va. to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, Pa.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Mr. AMOS P. HUGHES, to Miss MARGARET W. MURRAY.

On the 5th of August last, by Ald. Thompson, ISAAC TUSSEY, of Philadelphia, to HENRIETTA M. SMITH, formerly of Harrisburg, Pa.

At St. Paul's Church, N. Y. on the 24th ult. by the Rev. M. P. Parks, WM. H. BAKER, of Philadelphia, to EMMA, daughter of W. W. Shirley, Esq. of N. York.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D. D., Mr. AUGUSTUS COREY, to MARGARET C. DRANE, both of Philadelphia.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Waage, Mr. E. M. JONES, formerly of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pa. to Miss WILHELMINA, daughter of David Weidner, Esq. of Hoppenville, Montgomery county.

Died,

On the 1st inst. ROSANNA HAMMETT, aged 89 years.
On the 5th inst. Mrs. SARAH DARE, aged 46 years.
On the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN McGEE, aged 21.
On the 4th inst. CATHARINE, wife of Rufus Smith, aged 36 years.
On the 5th inst. Mrs. MARGARET ANN WEST, aged 47 years.
On the 5th inst. Mrs. JANE LOUGHEAD, aged 26.
On the 5th inst. PETER MINTZER, aged 23 years.
On the 4th inst. PETER SAUNDERS, aged 13 years.
On the 4th inst. EDWARD, infant son of Jas. and Henrietta Fetters, aged 13 months.
On the 5th inst. JOSEPH M. SILVERTHORN, aged 14.
On the 5th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jos. and Eliza Bishop, aged 21 years.
On the 5th inst. JOHN HENRY, infant child of John and Theresa Deal.
On the 2d inst. WM. FOULKE, aged 43 years.
On the 4th inst. Miss SUSAN NORTHROP, aged 70.
On the 19th of Sept. last, at the Castle of Perote, Mexico, JOHN BAGLEY, of Philadelphia, aged 35 years.
On the 2d inst. Mr. WM. PETERSON, aged 47 years.
On the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY INNES, aged 70 years.
On the 3d inst. Mrs. SARAH BENNER, aged 78 years.
On the 3d inst. JOSEPH CAUL, aged 41 years.
On the 3d inst. WALTER, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Allan.
On the 3d inst. Miss LYDIA RUNNER, aged 23 years.
On the 3d inst. CHRISTIANA MATILDA, daughter of J. and Catharine Tillotson, aged 3 years and 2 months.
On the 2d inst. JACOB LUDIE, aged 71 years.
On the 2d inst. REBECCA, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Harper, aged 8 years and 9 months.
On the 1st inst. JACOB YOURHOUSE, aged 63 years.
On the 2d inst. Mrs. ROSINNA MILLER, aged 76.
On the 2d inst. EDWARD GREEN, aged 18 years.
On the 3d inst. THOMAS BROWN, son of Joel M. and Eliza White, aged 19 months.
On the 1st inst. HENRY DECKER, aged 42 years.
On the 2d inst. VIRGINIA F. TEAL, aged 4 years.
On the 2d inst. JOHN WATTS, aged 45 years.
On the 2d inst. ANNIE, daughter of Peter and Rosanna Hogg, aged 4 years.
On the 1st inst. Mrs. ANN LEECH, aged 46 years.
On the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN U. SCHOEDLER, aged 28.
On the 1st inst. HUGH RYAN, aged 79 years.
On the 1st inst. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD HECK, aged 1 year and 3 months.
On the 1st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HOW.
On the 30th ult. MARTHA, wife of Hugh Hardy, aged 63 years.
On the 1st inst. MARGARET WRIGHT, aged 55 years.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 4, 1847.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for superfine Flour opened with a moderate demand, and 1200 bbls sold, part for city use, at $6,37½a6,50, and some Genesee at $7 per bbl. Subsequently, the diminished receipts of Pennsylvania caused an advance in prices, and 5000 to 6000 bbls changed hands at $6,50 for good Pennsylvania and Southern; including 300 bbls straight brand at $6,75 and some Genesee and Oswego at $6,75 a7,50 per bbl. Within the last two days the heavy rains have prevented operations to any extent, but holders are very firm. Considerable supplies of Western have been purchased in a neighboring market for this city. Rye Flour continues scarce; 500 bbls sold in lots at $5,25 per bbl. Corn Meal has not materially varied in price; 2500 bbls Pennsylvania having been sold at $3a3,25 per bbl, according to quality.

GRAIN.—Considerable Western Wheat from a neighboring city has been offered in our market this week; but the supplies not being equal to the demand, which has been brisk, prices have advanced. Sales of old Western in the early part of the week at $1,37a1,38, and new Southern at $1,35a1,38 per bushel. Subsequently large sales were made at $1,40 for good old Western red; $1,43a1,45 for white and red mixed, and $1,40 for good new Southern—leaving the market bare. Week's sale 35,000 bushels. The excessive demand for Breadstuffs in the early part of the present year, completely exhausted, in a short time, the stocks of old Wheat in nearly every section of the country, and millers were obliged to have early recourse to the crop of 1846–47. As a consequence, there is but little of last year's crop remaining in the hands of farmers or millers in the interior, who, in some instances, have been compelled to obtain in the Atlantic cities enough to supply their immediate wants. Rye is also scarce—sales of 2500 bushels Southern at 93a95c; part for future delivery. Corn—The market has been inactive; sales of 12,000 bushels at 70a71½c for good old, and 56 cts for new yellow. Oats—Prices are steady; 8a10,000 bushels sold at 40a43c for Southern, and 44a45 for Pennsylvania.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of barrelled Meats are very light, but there is no demand. We quote Western Pork at $14,50a15, and Prime $11a11,50 per bbl. Beef is dull at $12 per bbl for Mess; stock of Prime exhausted. Bacon is also dull at 9a11c for Hams; 6a7 for Sides, and 7a7½ for Shoulders, of which the market is now bare. Lard—Stock much reduced; sales of 900 packages at 10½a11½c per lb. Butter is steady at 11a12½c in kegs, and 12a15c in tubs and firkins. Cheese is worth 7½a8c.

BARK.—The market for Quercitron is inactive, and prices tend downward. About 30 hhds sold at $33 per ton for first No. 1, and in proportion for other grades. In Tanners' Bark, no change.

BEESWAX.—Prices are steady at 25½a26c, but there is no demand.

BREAD.—No change since our last weekly review.

CANDLES.—About 500 boxes Sperm have been taken for shipment at 31c. Tallow are steady at 12 for Mould, and 11c for Dipt, per lb with fair sales.

COAL.—We have no change in the market to notice this week. Prices continue steady, and a fair amount is going forward, in fulfilment of previous contracts, though the scarcity of vessels in port prevents most of the receipts being shipped. Allegheny Bituminous is scarce, and prices tend upward.

COTTON.—There has been somewhat more firmness this week, and the sales, which include 575 bales, Upland, New Orleans and Mobile, have been at full rates.

	Up'd & Fl'a.	La. & Ala.
Ordinary to Good Ordinary,	7½ a 8	7½ a 8
Middling to Good Middling,	8¼ a 8¾	8½ a 8¾
Middling Fair to Fair,	8¾ a 9¼	9 a 9½
Fully to Good Fair,	9½ a 9½	9½ a10

COPPER.—Sheathing is steady at 23c per pound. A sale of old Copper at 18c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—The market continues inactive, but prices are unchanged.

FEATHERS.—Sales of 7000 lbs Western at 37a38c per lb.

FISH.—Mackerel are steady in price, with sales of No. 1 at $9a9,50; $7a7,50 for No. 2, and $5a5,50 for No. 3 per bbl. The recent receipts of Massachusetts Mackerel have proved of better quality than those sent to this market in the early part of the season. Codfish are worth $3,75 per quintal, with limited transactions. A sale of new Salmon at $16 per tce.

FRUIT.—The market continues depressed for Malaga Raisins, and the sales have been in small lots at $2,10a2,12½ per box for good Bunch, and halves and quarters in proportion. Green Apples sell in lots as wanted at $1,50a2,25 per bbl. Sales of Cranberries $6 a7 per bbl as in quality. Dried Fruits are scarce—sales of 1000 bushels Peaches at $3,25a3,50 for Western halves, and some Apples at $1,12½a1,25 per bushel.

GUANO.—No recent receipts. The last sale was at $50 per ton.

GINSENG.—No recent sales. We quote at 30a31c for good crude.

HEMP.—Market quiet at full prices.

LATHS.—The last sale was at $1,87½ per M.

LEAD.—No sales are reported this week. Holders are firm at 4½c.

MOLASSES.—The market has been inactive, and only 100 hhds Cuba have changed hands this week, at 22a23c. Some new crop Trinidad, to arrive, has been contracted for on terms not made public.

PLASTER.—No recent receipts. The last sale was at $2,62½ per ton—None held higher.

HIDES.—About 3000 Laguayra sold at prices not made public.

HOPS.—Sell in lots as wanted at 5a6c per lb.

IRON.—But little coming forward; sales of 400 tons Pig at $36a37 per ton. Bar is steady at $75a80 for Hammered, and $73a78 for Rolled. We quote Blooms at $65a67 per ton, and Boiler Plates at 5a6c per lb.

LUMBER.—The receipts have materially fallen off, and prices are steady. Sales of North Carolina Boards at $14a17 per M. A cargo of Shingles at $30 per M.

NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of Rosin have been large, and the market is heavy, although several parcels were disposed of before arrival, at 60c for common to $1,75 for No. 1 per bbl. A sale of 100 bbls Tar at $2,62½, and some Pitch at $1,12½ per bbl. Spirits of Turpentine has sold to some extent this week at 36, 38 and 40c, as in quality and condition.

OILS.—Linseed continues inactive. Small sales at 59a61c. Sperm is worth $1,20a1,25 for Fall, and $1,30 for Winter Bleached, with sales to a moderate extent. Whale is only in moderate request, with sales in lots as wanted at 37a39c. An invoice of 500 bbls Whale, which arrived a day or two ago, was disposed of some weeks since.

RICE.—Prices have declined, but an active business has been done this week; 400 casks having changed hands, at 3½a3¾c.

SALT.—No arrivals or sales this week.

SALTPETRE.—Over 1000 bags have arrived this week—300 bags good Crude sold at 5½c, 6 mos.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is steady, with a fair demand, at $4,25a4,75 per bushel. The last sale of Flaxseed were at $1,40a1,42.

SPICES.—Further sales of Pepper at 6½c, on time.

SPIRITS.—Brandy has been taken in small parcels at $1,60a1,70 for Bordeaux; $1,70a1,80 for Rochelle and $2,50a2,75 for Cognac per gallon. Gin—An invoice of 135 pipes Holland arrived during this week, and sales made at $1,32a1,35 per gallon. N. E. Rum is higher; sales at 33a35c. Whiskey sold freely early in the week at 29c in hhds, and 30 in bbls; since prices have given way, and hhds sold at 28½a29c, and bbls at 30a29½c per gallon.

SUGARS.—The market has been inactive, and prices are depressed. The only sale of which we hear are 2a300 hhds Cuba, part at 5a5½c, and part at a price not made public. An invoice of 200 bbls Laguayra, received since our last, is on refiners' account.

TALLOW.—Is scarce, and prices steady at 9½a9¾c, with small sales.

TEAS.—The market is quiet, and prices steady at the quotations given last week.

WOOL.—The receipts have materially fallen off, and the stocks being light, prices are well maintained.

FREIGHTS.—There is but little offering to Europe. We quote to Liverpool 1s 6d per bbl for Flour; 6d for Wheat and Corn, 3-16d per lb for Cotton, and 30s per ton for Bark.—*Inquirer.*

NEW YORK MARKETS, DECEMBER 4.

ASHES—Sales of 200 barrels Pots were reported at $5,62½, while Pearls were inactive at $7,50.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Sales of 1000a1500 bbls Genesee, in separate lots, were made at $6,25a6,31½; and 150 do, some better than common, sold at $6,44a6,50; 1000 bbls Oswego were sold at $6,18¾. Sales of straight brands Michigan were made at $6,25, and 500 do half Michigan straight brands, and half Genesee do, sold at the same price. Southern continued inactive, and Howard street and Alexandria was worth $6,50. The supplies continued light. Wheat—The last sale of Genesee were made at $1,36. Sales of about 4000 bushels of Ohio, in two lots, were made at $1,30. Corn—Sales footed up about 10a12,000 bushels, including Western mixed at 73c, and at 74c delivered, with yellow at 75c, including 1500 bushels round yellow in store, at the same price. Meal—Sales of 1000 bbls New Jersey, deliverable in February, were reported at $3,50, and about 300 do afloat, were sold at $3,43¾; and 300 do Brandywine, were sold at $3,50. Rye—Sales of about 4000 bushels were made, including a parcel made in the forenoon, at 87½c in the slip, and 88½c delivered. The remainder was sold during 'change at 88a89c delivered, showing a slight improvement in prices. The last sales of Rye Flour were made at $4,62½. Barley—Sales of 2700 bushels were made at 75c; 600 do inferior at 72c; 4a5000 do fair quality do sold at 76c; and 10,000 do sold after 'change at 75c. Oats—Two cargoes sold at 48a49c.

PROVISIONS—No sales of Pork were reported, and quotations for both Mess and Prime were nominal. Green Hams—Sales of 10,000 lbs were made at 7½c. Beef continued dull, while prices remained about the same. Lard—Sales of 100 bbls were made on private terms. 130 tierces sold at 9½c. The market was dull, and old in kegs was freely offered at 10c. Prime new city was held at 11a11½c. Old Ohio offered at 9½ cts. Cheese was dull, and quotations ranged from 6½a6¾c for fair dairies; while nothing but small lots of prime to choice dairies would bring 7c.

ALMANAC.

Dec 1847.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
11 Saturday,	7 21	4 37	4 36	
12 Sunday,	7 24	4 35	5 15	D. H. M.
13 Monday,	7 24	4 35	6 1	
14 Tuesday,	7 24	4 35	6 37	
15 Wedn'sday,	7 25	4 35	8 8	New 7 3 1
16 Thursday,	7 25	4 35	9 27	First 14 9 38
17 Friday,	7 25	4 35	10 49	Full 21 4 39
18 Saturday,	7 25	4 36	11 37	Last 29 8 18

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
Nov	28,	34	39	42
	29,	27	29	30
	30,	17	24	28
Dec	1,	31	37	40
	2,	38	39	39
	3,	34	36	40
	4,	37	40	43

HEAR THE WORDS OF AN OLD SOLDIER.
Philadelphia, August 16, 1846.

To the Public.—When a soldier in the American camp, in 1778, I, with many others (owing to great exposure) had a violent attack of disease of the lungs, by which I was disabled from duty for a long time. Since that period until recently, I have never been free from cough and a difficulty of breathing.—Year after year I have expectorated over a gill a day, often much more, and sometimes mixed with blood. For months together, night after night, I have had to sit or be bolstered up to obtain my breath. The weakness and debility caused by such constant expectoration, frequently brought me to a state bordering on death. I had skilful physicians to attend me, and every thing done that was thought likely to give me relief, without any beneficial effect. Last winter I had another very severe attack of Inflammation of the Lungs, which I fully expected would be the last. I then considered my case as past the aid of medicine, when I was advised to use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. I did so with a strong hope that, as it had cured many of my acquaintances of various diseases of the lungs, it might at least mitigate my sufferings. Need I say how gratified I feel? IT HAS EFFECTUALLY CURED ME. As soon as I commenced taking it, I found it reached my case, and I began to breathe with more freedom. My expectoration became easy, and my cough entirely left me. I now feel as well as ever I did in my life, and am better than I have been for the last SIXTY YEARS. Now, after suffering so long, and finding at last such signal relief from Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I feel anxious to inform my fellow citizens where relief may be had.

NICHOLAS HARRIS, Sr., 38 Lombard St.

Mr. Harris has long been a worthy member, (we believe a deacon) of the First Baptist Church in this city, and implicit confidence may be placed in his assertions.—*Sat. Evening Post.*

The medicines are for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. dec 11-3t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

It is a truth which should be impressed on the young and reckless, that every digestive process of the stomach, every respiratory action of the lungs, every contraction of the heart draws something from the unreplenishable resources of organic vitality. It is important then, for those who desire long life, to husband these resources and suffer disease to make as few and as short drafts upon them as possible. The great thing is to check any derangement of the secretions at the outset and when the fluids which form the basis of the blood become impure to restore them as speedily as possible to their natural condition. For this purpose Sands' Sarsaparilla will be found a potent agent—strengthening the digestive organization, purifying the secretions and relieving the bowels by its gentle aperient operation, from all obstructions. In cases of general debility, and in ulcerous and eruptive diseases, this preparation has produced most extraordinary and happy results.

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The undersigned having purchased from Mr. J. Van Court "The Ladies' Garland," designs issuing it at the commencement of the New Volume, in January, 1848, in an improved style, and by adding to it such new and attractive features as shall serve to entitle it to a high position among the literary periodicals of the day. Possessing considerable experience, and combining with that experience extensive facilities for presenting to the public one of the best and cheapest magazines in the country, he is determined to tax his exertions to the utmost, in order to render the "Garland" more worthy than ever of the liberal patronage it has already received, and gain for it a wider and more enlarged sphere of usefulness.

It will not be expected that, in the limits of a brief Prospectus, he should go into an enlarged detail of the improvements he intends to carry into the publication of this excellent periodical; suffice it to say, that whilst the best literary and artistic talent in the country will be engaged to add attraction to the pages of "The Ladies' Garland," its readers will be compelled to admit that their patronage was never bestowed on a more meritorious publication. In short, it is the proprietor's intention to make it one of the best and most popular, as it undoubtedly will be the

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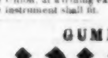
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☞ EXTRAORDINARY!! ☜
A CURE OF BODY AND MIND.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6th, 1846.
DR. D. JAYNE,—Dear Sir:—Justice compels me to make the following statement of the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine—the ALTERATIVE.
I certify that my wife was afflicted for fourteen years, during which time her disease baffled the skill of several eminent physicians, and after finding that every means that were used failed to relieve her, I concluded to place her in the Pennsylvania Hospital, hoping that the care and treatment she would there receive from the physicians in that institution, she might again be restored to health. But to my great disappointment she grew worse, and became entirely deranged in her mind, and was obliged to take her home again "INCURABLE" and BEREFT OF REASON. I will here mention that at this time the more prominent symptoms of her disease were Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, attended with sickness of the stomach, and vomiting of a very offensive fetid mucus, pains in the head, back and stomach, and in the region of the heart, with violent attacks of Colic, a troublesome cough from large quantities of phlegm in her throat, which kept her continually gagging and retching to throw it up. She had no appetite, and was very weak. She also suffered very much from a uterine disease by which she was confined to her bed. Add to all the above, the deranged state of her mind, (which at this time was truly awful,) and you will be able to form some idea of her afflictions.
By the advice of a friend we commenced giving her your ALTERATIVE, in the doses of a tea-spoonful three times a day, and found that it helped her. We also gave her your Vermifuge to increase her appetite, and the Sanative Pills to regulate her bowels. She had not taken two bottles of the ALTERATIVE, before it operated upon her in a wonderful manner, filling her face with small red pimples, and caused her to expectorate large quantities of corruption, before which, her breath was so offensive we could not remain in the room with her unless the doors were open. Finding the ALTERATIVE doing her so much good, we increased the dose according to the directions, and she continued to improve daily, until finally SHE WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH, IN BODY AS WELL AS IN MIND!
I hope you will delay no time in laying this before the public, as I am willing to be qualified at any time to the truth of the above statement, and that it was your ALTERATIVE which cured her. SAML. FIELDS,
Bedford above Marlboro street.
The above is from a well known and worthy citizen of Kensington, and a member of the Methodist Church, and hundreds of families in that neighborhood will testify to the truth of his statement.
The medicines are for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. dec 4-3t

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☞ "ARE THE WICKED IMMORTAL?" and "HAVE THE DEAD KNOWLEDGE?" These topics are discussed in Six Sermons and a Dissertation by GEO. STORRS, Philadelphia, Pa., and published in an 18mo pamphlet of over 100 pages: *price* 15 cts; or, 10 copies for $1.00. For sale at 21 North SIXTH Street. The author of these Sermons publishes, monthly, a Quarto paper, of eight pages, called "*Bible Examiner*," devoted to an examination of the Scriptures free from all party trammels. *Terms*, 50 cents for twelve monthly numbers. oct 2-3m

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Selected Poetry.

THE CHILDLESS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

When I think upon the childless,
How I sorrow for the gloom
That pervades the silent chambers
Of their still and joyless home!
They do not hear the gleesome sound
Of infant voices sweet,
The gush of fairy laughter,
Or the tread of tiny feet.

Their hand the little shining head
Can never fondly press,
They never on the coral lip
Imprint a warm caress;
They never hear a lisping tongue
Pronounce their name in prayer,
Or watch beside the cradle
Of a slumberer calm and fair.

Their age is dull and lonely;
In the solemn hour of death
No fond and weeping offspring
Receive their parting breath;
And they feel the hollow nothingness
Of honors, lands and name,
Knowing that those who love them not
The heritage must claim.

Thus I sorrow'd for the childless;
But one long, in happier mood,
I thought how Providence o'errules
Each earthly thing for good:
With the pleasures of the parent
Their lot I had compared,
But dwelt not on the trials!
And the troubles they were spared.

They know not what it is to stand
An infant sufferer by—
To mark the crimson fevered cheek,
The bright and restless eye;
And feel that in that feeble breast,
That form of fragile make,
Their happiness is garner'd up,
Their earthly hopes at stake.

They know not, as the mind unfolds,
How hard it is to win
The little heart to cling to good,
And shun the ways of sin;
They reck not of the awful charge,
Amid a world of strife,
To train a tenant for the skies,
An heir of endless life.

They see not the small coffin laid
Beneath the heavy sod,
Striving to school their bursting breasts
To bear the stroke of God,
Then turning to the dreary home,
Once gay with childless mirth,
To view the silent nursery—
The sad, deserted hearth.

Yet, is it not a blessed thought
That we have One above
Who deals to us our varied gifts
With such impartial love?
Let not another's favor'd lot,
Our anxious minds molest;
God knows alike his need and ours,
And judges for the best.

He wisely with some shadowy cloud
O'erspreads our brightest day;
He kindly cheers our deepest gloom,
With some benignant ray;
And we may safely rest on Him,
Whose loving mercy lies
Not only in the good He sends
But that which He denies.

Selected Articles.

DUELLING.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Register, of North Carolina:—

"We regret to learn that Henry F. Harris, Esq., a member of the last Legislature, from Pitt county, was killed in a duel, on Friday morning last, at the Half-way House, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a short distance within the Virginia side of the line, by E. C. Yellowly, Esq., of the same county."

Mr. Harris was an impetuous, ill-disciplined, passionate man. He was the Whig representative last year, from his district. Mr. Yellowly, who is amiable, yet resolute, opposed his nomination. Harris was returned by only *fifteen* majority, when the party could have given him hundreds. Stung by the smallness of the return, he said, after the poll was over, to Yellowly—

"You d——d scoundrel, you are the cause of this. If you had not opposed my nomination, I should have had the usual majority."

"I opposed your nomination," replied Yellowly, "as I had a right to do, but I supported you at the ballot-box."

Thereupon Harris struck him—they clinched, and were separated. Many supposed this would end the matter. But Harris retired to the room, armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and pursued Yellowly, swearing he would shoot him the first place he met him. The citizens here interfered, and bound both parties to keep the peace for twelve months.

But though the letter of the law was kept, its spirit was violated. Every day, and often by moonlight, Harris was out practising, until he had perfected himself. When the year had expired, the parties met, and the aggressor fell! He died by the hand of his brother, in the midst of his long-engendered and bitter hate! He died, his last endeavor being to rob that brother of his life! The dead sleep; the survivor, living, though innocent as the duellist ever can be, will mourn the blood he shed, and know peace never more.

Is it not strange that man should resort to so savage and barbarous a practice? Is it not a marvel that he should deliberately inflict a double murder—first upon his adversary, and, second, a more terrible one upon himself. And for what? An insult—breath hastily or hotly poured out. This, *honor* says, must be atoned for, and the price is blood—human blood—the life God has given, and which none but God has the right to take. Honor! There is not a step taken, from the first conception to the last act of the duel—not a line penned—not an arrangement made—which is not marked by dishonor, by meanness, by a species of trick and management which, elsewhere, and under any other circumstances, would be scouted as contemptible, and scorned as base, by all just-minded men.

Trace the history of a duel.

A challenge passes. What is the first step which follows, as a general rule? That the parties put themselves under immediate training. They get the best pistols. Friends go out with them; they take a sappling as a mark; they fire at that until they can hit it easily—until they are considered "a good or sure shot." The opponents do not meet each other in the glow of passion, or ere the blood has cooled, and settle their differences at once. The crack of the pistol is not the immediate consequence of the insult offered, or the injury done. But *deliberately* they go to work, and work hard and constantly, until they can rim a young tree no bigger round than a man's thumb. When this is accomplished, they have taken the first step.

The next is, to accustom the nerves to the *shock* of firing. A man may fire well when he is shooting alone! But the crack of a gun, shot by another, may so startle him, as to drive him wide of the mark. To this crack he must be thoroughly accustomed. The first step is, consequently, to use *cork* balls in the practice. The ground is measured: mock seconds are put in proper places; a mock opponent stands opposite; the word is given; and they fire. This is kept up for days. It is kept up until the cool observer, or the experienced trainer, and the parties themselves, *know* that the eye and the ear are familiarly accustomed to every movement that will be made on the field of blood.

But as this bracing the nerves is an all-important matter, another course of training is resorted to, if the parties waver at all. Indeed, it is rarely omitted by regular duellists. Four or five friends stand round the parties; some before, some back, some in front of him; as the word is given—are you ready—prepare—fire—they all blaze away, and generally before he shoots. This is continued until the parties can aim as well amid the confusion and noise as if they were alone. Sometimes, when fears are entertained that the nerves of the parties are not steady, muskets or heavily charged guns are fired in their faces—and fired until they are entirely unconcerned and firm. The physical man is thus trained to meet the emergency, trained to blunt—to deaden his sensibilities—so that he *may* more surely take the life of another, and save his own!

When *thus* prepared, the parties meet. And now comes an opportunity for the display of cunning and trick.

First: there is a good deal in *choice of position*. The sun may affect the sight at one point; a tree may be near, so as to give line to the pistol; the ground may be slightly rising, and if so, the uppermost will be apt to overshoot—these, and twenty other important or material advantages are to be examined into by seconds, and turned to the *best* account by their principals.

Second: there is as much in giving the word. A principal gets accustomed to his second's voice—its pauses—the length of them—and knows, after long practice, exactly what to do. For instance: one second is slow, another fast; or one begins deliberately, and quickens as he goes on; if the party gets his *own* second, he has an advantage equal sometimes to half, and, at others, to a full count. This any one may readily perceive by pronouncing the usual command,—Are you ready?—prepare—fire! One, two, three—in different tones, and with slower or quicker movement.

Third: there is a good deal in the dress. Every object, such as a button, or breastpin, or anything which makes a contrast, is carefully removed. The usual dress for the duellist is a *large, light morning wrapper*, made as near the color of the earth as may be. This is starched. Thus, the adversary cannot fix his sight upon a particular spot, and, as it bags out, he is liable to mistake the true position of the body. And then the parties are drilled to put the body in as small a compass as possible, so as to guard the vital parts as far as it can be done.

If neither party is hurt, after firing, they make up, and have a laugh over it. If one falls, the other escapes, as if he *knew* he had done a felon deed.

This is a brief outline of this *honorable* practice! The reader has, in the details given, more or less true of all southern duelling—a picture of the course which *honorable* men pursue in endeavoring to slay each other! Could anything, in itself, be more degrading or contemptible? Is there any practice, we ask again, more richly deserving the ridicule and scorn of all brave men? It is a map of human weakness and meanness—an insult to every manly feeling and religious principle, and should be hooted out of civilized society, as the foul and irreligious blot of a rude and barbarous age.

GOLD AND SILVER.

It is stated in Jacobs' essay on the precious metals, that in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, more than seventeen centuries ago, no ornaments of gold or silver have been found. In some of the houses of Pompeii, skeletons of the inhabitants have been discovered—in all, domestic utensils, and personal ornaments—but those for which in the present day, the precious metals are almost exclusively adopted by the middle class of persons, are composed of iron or brass. If gold and silver had been in the dwellings of the inhabitants, at the time the eruption took place, they would be found there at the present time, as the iron and bronze have been, of which their spoons and forks were made, and which have retained their shape after the lapse of so many years.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The French Revolution produced incalculable blessings to that country. Before that revolution, one-third of the property of the kingdom was in the hands of the clergy; the rest in the hands of the nobility. Where the interest of one individual was sacrificed, the interests of thousands were promoted. After dining with that friend of universal liberty, the patriotic Lafayette, he at once invited me to walk upon the top of his house, that commanded a view of the surrounding country. "Before the revolution," said he, "all the farms and hamlets you see were mine. I am now reduced to a thousand acres, and I exult in the diminution, since the happiness of others is promoted by participation."—*R. P. Livingston's Speech in the Convention of New York.*

HYMN.

The following beautiful Hymn, by Alonzo Lewis, Esq., was sung at the late Cattle Show, at Lynn, Massachusetts.

We thank Thee, God of harvest-home! for what Thy love bestows,
For all the varied providence that from Thy bounty flows;
We thank Thee for the vernal rains that fertilized the ground,
We praise Thee for the genial sun that all man's labor crowned.

We thank Thee, God of harvest-home! for all our wealth of grain,
For the tall wheat, whose waving mass like ocean filled the plain;
We thank Thee for the fruitful store of bright and yellow corn,
Whose golden heaps luxuriant our fertile fields adorn.

We thank Thee, God of harvest-home! for all Thy fruit so fair;
The apple with its yellow cheek, the ripe and mellow pear;
The downy peach, the luscious plum, the purple-clustered vine;
And the fair show of radiant flowers that in our gardens shine.

We thank Thee, God of harvest-home! for more than we may tell;
We thank Thee for the fragrant hay that fills our barns so well;
We praise Thee for the precious gifts that make our harvest feasts,
And the choice store of healthful roots, sweet food for man and beast.

We praise Thee, God of harvest-home! that while in other lands
Pale famine stalks, and sweeps away their fever-stricken bands,
Our homes are blest with health and love, with plenty and with joy,
While social and domestic peace yields bliss without alloy.

We bless Thee, God of harvest-home! for all that we partake;
Then let our hearts with gratitude their hymn of praise awake,
And when, our day of labor past, death's harvest-hour shall come,
May our souls, like ripened fruit, be safely gathered home.

Science and Art.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

One of the most interesting series of lectures recently delivered, is that by Professor Agassiz, in New York city, upon natural science. These lectures have been published in the journals as they were delivered, and exhibit the most profound researches into the depths of nature. Animal life is traced in all its various forms and changes, to the present geological period, when the types and forms reached their present perfection. The conclusions are directly at variance with the ingenious author of the Vestiges of Creation, whose theory of development, or evolution of more perfect types out of the next inferior, which theory tended to infinite progression, has occasioned so much discussion. Professor Agassiz thinks that the whole view of animal life upon our globe proves that the great and beautiful and harmonious plan of the Creator has been carried out and finished; that it is a complete whole, and that no farther or higher types or developments of animal life should be looked for on this globe. Among the interesting facts brought to view was the limitation of different species of animals to particular locations on the earth. Man's dwelling place is on every portion of the earth's surface, and he traverses every sea; but there is no other specimen of animal life which extends generally over the earth or through the waters of the ocean. They are all confined to limited fields, whose bounds they never pass. Each continent and the different portions of continents have each their peculiar species of animals, which are unknown in other portions of the earth. They all seem to remain upon the field where they were created; and the fossil remains in the different strata of the earth's surface show that this law has always prevailed. In New Holland there are species of animals entirely different from any others found in the world, and the fossil remains of the same species are found in the different strata in New Holland, and nowhere else on the earth. What seems more remarkable is, that fishes, which appear to have no barrier to locomotion round the globe, obey the same law, and remain always in the same oceans and the same fields. There is a family of fishes around the islands between New Holland and Southern Asia, differing from any others found in the world. They never leave those waters except for a short distance into the Indian Ocean. The fishes on the Atlantic shores of Europe are entirely distinct from those on the Atlantic shores of North America till we get far north, where the mean temperature is thirty-two degrees, and the two continents approach each other. They never migrate, even along the coast beyond certain limits. The Professor, who has but recently arrived here, is but forty years of age, and the cultivators of natural science have yet much to hope from his labors.

THE LOST ONE.

I look upon thy face, but while
It seems so bright and fair,
I ask me if that sunny smile
Is wont to linger there?
I ask me if thy bosom's heave
Hides not a heart that's doomed to grieve,
And wither in despair?
I ask, if peace or joy can be
With beings desolate like thee?

I knew thee not, thou fallen flower,
While Virtue marked thy growth;
I knew thee not in thy bright hour
Of purity and truth—
I knew thee not 'till treacherous ways
Had dimmed the sunshine of thy rays,
The freshness of thy youth;
And then I met thee in thy shame,
Without a friend—without a name.

An outcast from thy happy home,
A blighted, joyless thing;
Thy journey onward to the tomb
A rayless wandering.
Uncheered by hope thy bosom heaves,
Yet like the rose's scattered leaves,
Some sweets still round thee cling,
And dimly through thy ruins shine
Like ivy on the shattered pine.

There's beauty still upon thy brow,
And kindness in thy heart;
That smile is with thee even now,
All hopeless as thou art.
But sorrow's wave too soon will chase
The light of beauty from thy face,
And thou wilt then depart—
As bends the lily to the blast,
Unknown, unloved, thou'lt sink at last.

God cheer thee on that awful day,
For none will watch thy bed—
None sigh to see thee pass away,
Nor grieve for thee when dead—
None seek the lonely, silent spot,
Where, all forsaken and forgot,
Reclines thy lovely head;
The turf, alas! will soon be green,
And few will know that thou hast been.

UNWISE CHOICE.—A very fool is he that chooses for beauty principally; his eyes are witty, but his soul is sensual; it is an ill band of affection to tie two hearts together by a little thread of red and white.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fun and Frolic.

COMICALITIES.

An Irishman having been to Scotland, was asked on his return, how he liked it? "I will tell you how," said he, "I was sick all the while I was there, and if I had lived there till this time, I had been dead a year ago."

A gentleman wishing to know the price of coal, and observing an Irishman standing near a load, of which he took him to be the owner, inquired—"How is coal now?" "Black as ever, your honor!" replied Pat.

On a placard affixed near the menagerie of the King's garden at Paris, are these words—"For the preservation of the animals, people are forbidden to give them any thing to eat."

Mr. W., a clergyman, was mentioned to B. as being extremely willing at all times to devolve his clerical functions upon any deputies who would undertake them. "Why is W. like England then?" asked B. "Because he expects every man to do *his duty.*"

"G. is so very close," it was observed, "he will squabble about a single farthing." "Well," remarked W., "I have always thought that the less one squabbles about the better."

A lady describing a ride in the cars, said she, "driv up to the depot, and hardly got out of the engine when another railroad went past."

A recent Prussian paper announced that "In Copenick, a lady's maid shot herself yesterday, from disappointed love." A subsequent number of the paper had the following curious correction: "The notice of a suicide is to be corrected so far as to say that the event took place, not in Kopenick, but in Potsdam, that it was not a lady's maid but a page, not from disappointed love but on account of debt, and also that the party did not shoot but hung himself."

A WICKED PORKER.

"Couldn't you get *young* pork, ma'am, to bake with your beans?" said old Roger, somewhat cynically, as he sat at table on Sunday.

"They told me it was young," said the landlady.

"Well, it may be so, but gray hair is not a juvenile feature, by any means, in our latitude, ma'am," continued he, fishing up a gray hair about a foot and a half long with his fork. "He may have been young, but he must have lived a very wicked life, to be gray so soon."

As he spoke he looked along the table, and a slight emotion was visible among the boarders; and the man who sat opposite with his mouth full of the edibles with which he had been endeavoring to smother a laugh, grew dark with the effort, and then collapsed, scattering dismay and crumbs amid the nicely plaited folds of old Roger's shirt frills.

A CONTENTED DRUGGIST.

A druggist was aroused by the ringing of his night-bell. He arose, went down stairs, and had to serve a customer with a dose of salts. His wife grumbled—"What profit do you get out of that penny?" "A ha'penny," replied the assiduous druggist. "And for that ha'penny you'll be awake a long time," rejoined the wife. "Never mind," added the placid druggist, "the dose of salts will keep him awake much longer. Let us thank Heaven that we have the profit and not the pain of the transaction."

HOUSEWIFE AMUSEMENTS.

A plain-spoken woman recently visited a married woman, and said to her—"How do you contrive to amuse yourself?" "Amuse!" said the other, staring; "do you not know that I have my housework to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see that you have it to *do*, but as it is never done I concluded that you must have some other way of passing your time."

LIND'S RETORT TO LABLANCHE.—On the occasion of Mad'lle Lind's second rehearsal at the Opera House, the celebrated Lablanche was so delighted with her singing, that he came up to her and said, enthusiastically, "Give me your hand; every note in your voice is a pearl." "Give me your hat," was the reply of the fair singer, and then putting it up to her mouth and giving one of her incomparable roulades, "*Here,*" said she "is a hatful of pearls for you."

TWO THINGS AT ONCE.—"I say Paddy," said a philosopher, "can you do two things at the same time?"

"Can't I!" answered Paddy, "I'll be doing that any day!"

"How?" inquired the philosopher.

"Why," replied Paddy, "I'll be sleeping and dreaming at the same time, don't you see? So none of your gammon for a spoony."

GOOD BAIL.—A blacksmith named Osborn, offered himself as bail, at the court of sessions, for a prisoner whose trial was put off till next term.

"Are you surely worth $500 above all your debts?" inquired the Recorder.

"Why, sir, I hold my wife to be worth $500 without counting property."

"The court is satisfied; take his bail," replied the Recorder.

For Housekeepers.

RECEIPTS.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING.—Put into three pints of boiling milk, six crackers pounded fine, and one cup of raisins; when cool, add four eggs well beaten, a little sugar, and four good sized apples, pared, with the core carefully removed. To be baked, and eaten with warm sauce.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Pare and quarter four large apples; boil them tender, with the rind of a lemon, in so little water that, when done, none may remain; beat them quite fine in a mortar; crumb in a small roll, four ounces of butter melted, four eggs, the juice of a lemon, and sugar to your taste; beat all together, and lay it in a dish, with paste to turn out. Bake it an hour and a half.

TOMATO HONEY.—To each pound of tomatoes allow the grated peel of a lemon and six fresh peach leaves. Boil them slowly till they are all to pieces, then squeeze them through a bag. To each pound of liquid allow a pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Boil them together half an hour or till they become a thick jelly. Then put it into glasses, and lay double tissue paper over the top. It will scarcely be distinguished from real honey.

Agricultural.

CULTURE AND DISTILLATION OF PEPPERMINT.

FROM THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR.

It should not be surprising, that in a country so diversified in both soil and climate as is the United States, that we should learn every year of some new fruit, or grain, or vegetable, which lends its tribute to the augmenting wealth of the national prosperity. The primary staples of the nation have been subjects of long and familiar discussion, and improvements in their cultivation are constant and progressive. The minor products of the soil, which enter into the economy of general consumption, and add to the national wealth, are often little thought of save in the immediate localities of their production. In the report of Judge Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents, we have been informed of the great amount of white mustard, and the large profit which it has yielded to the producers, in a limited district of the western part of the country, and this, too, without withdrawing much time and attention of the growers from other crops of greater value.

In this section of New York, there is an article alike valuable for its medicinal and other uses, which has been cultivated with great profit to the producers, that has hardly attracted attention even in the immediate neighborhoods of its production. I allude to the article of *Peppermint*, and its distillation into oil, and its manufacture into essence.

It is to invite attention to the subject, that I am induced to give you a brief history of its cultivation in this neighborhood. Its cultivation is principally confined to a few persons in Phelps township, in this county, and *Lyons* and *Arcadia* townships in Wayne county. It is cultivated without any serious interference with the necessary attention to other crops, and has yielded, for some years past, some fifty or sixty thousand dollars annually to the producers.

This species of mint was first introduced into this vicinity, by the Messrs. Burnett, some thirty years ago, who first planted it on the flats of the outlet of Canandaigua lake. They brought it with them from Ashfield, Massachusetts. They distilled it, and sold the oil, in the western part of New York and Canada, at prices varying from five to fifteen dollars per pound, and realized, from small beginnings, each a handsome fortune. When the oil is diluted into *essence*, the profits are very great.

This mint differs from what is generally called spear mint. The peppermint has a larger stalk, and a larger leaf, than the spear mint. In rich ground it will grow from two to two and a half feet high.

The principal expense in its cultivation is in procuring the roots for the first year's crop; and the chief labor is in the first year's cultivation. The ground should be rich, and should be carefully ploughed in the fall or spring, so as to be entirely free from grass and weeds.

It is cultivated from the roots, which should be planted in the spring, in drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, and should be cultivated carefully with the hoe until after mid-summer, at which time it sends forth runners or shoots, like the strawberry, and covers the entire space planted, sending forth innumerable branches and stocks. It is cut in the fall when matured, and distilled into oil. The roots remaining in the ground during winter, vegetate in the spring, and covering the entire space planted, require no cultivation the second year, and so also of the third year. By the end of the third year, the ground becomes so exhausted, and so infested with grass and weeds, that it is necessary to plough up the roots, and plant fresh grounds. So the first year is the only one of expense or labor in the cultivation, as it requires no cultivation the second and third years. The crop is exhausting to the land. Lands have rented from eight to ten dollars per acre for the purpose of raising this mint upon them.

If the seasons are favorable, and the lands rich, the crop the first year will yield mint that will produce from ten to thirty pounds of oil to the acre. The second year (which is the most productive) from twenty-five to forty pounds; and the third year from ten to thirty pounds.

The process of distilling the mint into oil is simple: The mint when mowed, on maturing, is placed in an ordinary still boiler with water, and fire is placed beneath. The evaporation is condensed in a retort, and the oil being of less specific gravity than the water, floats on the surface. The water in the retort is permitted to escape by a tube beneath the surface of the water in the retort, on which the oil floats. The mint, after being distilled, is taken from the boiler with a hook, and the boiler filled with fresh mint and water, until the whole crop is distilled into oil.

The process of *purifying* it from all extraneous matter, is to filtrate the oil through clear white paper. It is then placed into tin canisters, containing about twenty-five pounds, and tightly corked and sealed, and is then prepared for market.

Many persons, who have cultivated it for years, have realized handsome fortunes, and without interfering with the regular production of other crops on their farms.

I may state, in conclusion, that for several years past the speculators of the cities have monopolized, by private purchase, nearly the entire crop in this region; and this year they have purchased *the mint, and destroyed the most of it*, so as to demand a greater advance on the last year's supply of oil.

ELIAS COST.

Oaks' Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1847.

PRESERVING PORK.

It is generally the practice of farmers, I believe, to scald their old brine, before putting it on their pork; and so absolutely necessary is it supposed to be by most people, that nothing short of the price of their pork would induce them to use their old brine without first scalding it. Now, allow me confidently to say that the idea is erroneous, and the practice entirely useless. If your old brine is sweet and good, and has kept your old pork well, depend upon it it will keep the new. For what possible reason is there to suppose that brine will not keep new also? It may be said that the brine is full of matter which it has received from the old pork. True it is, and therefore it cannot extract the best juices of the new. For eight successive years I assisted in putting down pork, and pouring upon it the same brine, without being once scalded; and the older the brine, the sweeter and better was the pork. The brine was always sweet, and had plenty of salt at the bottom. The pork was laid down in the usual manner, with salt and the old brine poured back upon it. The advantages are, having better pork, besides a saving of labor and trouble.—*Genesee Farmer.*

RAISING GRAIN.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

Abel Gleason, Esq., of Wayland, recently stated to us that he has a field on which he raises a good crop of rye annually, and that without applying any manure whatever. He ploughs in the stubble in the latter part of August, or early enough to sow his seed by the first of September, burying up all the weeds that have now become thrifty; and he obtains fifteen bushels of rye per acre; ploughing his land but once in a year.

We have seen other accounts of a similar kind. A farmer in Concord, practised in this way some years ago, and was confident his land was not deteriorated by the process, and would continue to yield as well for years to come. How many acres in a town may be found that will yield this amount of rye we are unable to say; but if ten bushels can be annually reaped from any plain land if easy tillage with once ploughing, such land ought not to be sold for fifty dollars per acre.

The straw would repay all the labor of once ploughing and harrowing, and the feed that such an acre will afford in November should be counted. Rye makes more wholesome bread than wheat; and it is much better to mix with Indian than wheat is, though not quite so white.

A similar process will give us an abundant supply of buckwheat; and we have vast numbers of acres that will yield that grain in plenty—and which some men think is good *for* nothing else. Now if a farmer has a few acres of land that will yield him good buckwheat and rye, annually, with one ploughing and one harrowing, *and without manure*, he need not be much afraid of a lack of food of a wholesome kind. He need not emigrate to a flour country where eight or ten bushels per acre are the average harvest, as in Maryland and Virginia.

We recently had our own buckwheat threshed out and measured, and we had fifty-six bushels of fair heavy wheat from three acres of land, in addition to several bushels of wheat and broken straw that was saved by itself for cattle. This buckwheat grew on some of our land that we were unable to manure, and that would not have borne one-third of a ton of hay per acre. This is therefore a clear addition to the food which the farm otherwise supplies.

For we have just as much corn and hay as we should have had without the buckwheat, the grass on the buckwheat land not being accounted as a loss, for it would barely pay for cutting.

Farmers will do well to make trial of different modes of farming. Much depends on the time of year when the ploughing is performed. Who knows how much Mr. Gleason's field was benefitted by ploughing in a rank crop in August of weeds that are known by the name of puss-tail? Buckwheat land also is ploughed in summer, and a green crop of some sort is always turned under.

THE POTATO ROT.

At a recent agricultural show in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Robert Van Amburgh, received a premium for the best specimen of potatoes. The following memorandum from him is published in the Poughkeepsie Journal:

REMEDY FOR THE POTATO ROT.—Robert Van Amburgh, of Poughkeepsie, has raised two successive crops of Mercer potatoes, viz: one crop in 1846 and one the present year (1847,) perfectly sound and without any rot. The potatoes planted in 1846, where the small potatoes of the year before, and about the size of a hickory nut, or a trifle larger, and dug when green and before the usual time of digging, and preserved through the winter. Those planted last spring were of the same kind, and were planted without regard to size.

The Riddler.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 1, 16, 4, 15, 20, 15, is a town in South America
My 2, 8, 17, 21, 15, 13, 22, is a town in Europe.
My 3, 19, 22, 15, is a town in Asia.
My 4, 15, 17, 15, 1, 1, 15, is a town in Asia.
My 5, 17, 9, 8, 5, 20, is the name of an island.
My 6, 21, 8, 13, 9, is a town in Africa.
My 7, 8, 17, 21, 15, 13, 22, is a town in Europe.
My 8, 21, 6, is a lake in the United States.
My 9, 17, 22, 21, 13, 9, 16, 8, is a town in Europe.
My 10, 15, 14, 15, 20, is a kingdom in Asia.
My 11, 8, 17, 5, 15, 13, 22, is a town in Europe.
My 18, 15, 14, 15, 13, is an island in the Pacific Ocean.
My whole is the name of a naval officer who served in the Revolutionary war.

H. R. TABER.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

Mathematicians affirm, that of all bodies contained under the same superficies, a sphere is the most capacious; but surely they have never considered the amazing capaciousness of a body whose name is now required; and of which it may be truly said, that supposing its greatest breadth is 4 inches, length 9 inches, and depth 3 inches, yet in these dimensions it contains a solid foot.

RIDDLE.

A lady met a gentleman in the street: the gentleman said, "I think I know you;" the lady said he ought, as his mother was her mother's only daughter. What relation was he?

RIDDLE.

Soon as I'm made I'm sought with care;
For one whole year committed;
That time elapsed, I'm thrown aside,
Neglected, and unsuited.

CONUNDRUMS.

☞ Which of your teeth are like a dress-maker's fingers and thumb, when she is cutting out a dress?
Ans.—Incisors.

☞ Why is a pack of cards, of only fifty-one in the pack, sent home, like a pack of cards of fifty-two?
Ans.—Because they're sent in-complete.

☞ Why is a man in debt like a misty morning?
Ans.—Because he is full of dues (dews).

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

ENIGMA.
WILLIAM WIRT VAN ZANDT.

ENIGMA.
OUR OLD TREE FULL OF APPLES.

RIDDLE.
SMOKE.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.
240 days. A. 9 600 miles. B. 14 400.

PUZZLE.
By cutting off the upper circular part, containing two of the pins, and by changing the position of the pieces, another cut will divide the horse-shoe into six portions, each containing one pin.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.
A correspondent,—J. Ball, Jr., of Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa.—has cracked the "nut" propounded two weeks ago. He finds the answer to be—
X=2, Y=6, Z=18, and U=24; or, X=26, Y=12, Z=4, and U=3.
Either of which will answer the conditions of the equation. Cannot J. B. send us some good arithmetical or algebraical questions?

The Olio.

THE WANTON SUN-BEAM.

I came upon her quickly! She was sitting
Upon a bank embrowned in the shade:
All round about, the sun-beams bright were flitting,
But did not dare to come where she was laid;
But, like some gleaming guards about a portal,
Who watch, but yet to enter are afraid,
So they, as angels bright around a mortal,
Did keep around and guard that lovely maid.
But one bright sun-beam pierced the twilight bower:
He thrust aside the leaves that made that shade;
And softly, as the zephyrs touch a flower,
He fell into her arms, and o'er her bosom stray'd
And wanton kiss'd her cheek, her lips, her hair,—
"Oh, Jove!" I cried, "that I a sun-beam were!"

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GREAT MAN.—Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown, who presided at the late Whig Convention at Concord, told an amusing story about a conversation which he once had with a neighbor of his, in relation to John Hancock. The neighbor was a great admirer of Hancock, and upon one occasion told the Doctor that he thought Hancock was the greatest man in the whole country. The Doctor ventured to say in reply that though Hancock was a man of note and influence, he yet was not in reality a man of great talents, and that there were many men of his day—Samuel Adams for instance—who were much his superiors in that respect. "Why, Doctor!" said the other, "I am surprised to hear you say so! John Hancock not a man of talent! I tell you I've been to his house, and have seen three spits going at once, one for the roast pork, one for the roast beef, and one for the wild fowl, and *I know he's a man of talent.*" Of course the Doctor "gave it up."—*Lowell Journal.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TEA.—In the memoirs of the London Chemical Society, there is an interesting paper by Mr. Warrington, on the analysis of tea, in which he states that he has not only removed the whole of the coloring matter, or glazing, from green tea, but he has been able to analyze the matter removed, and prove it by chemical evidence to consist of Prussian blue and gypsum principally. So that in fact, the drinkers of green tea, as it comes to the English market, indulge in a beverage of Chinese paint, and might imitate the mixture by dissolving Prussian blue and plaster of Paris in hot water. The Chinese do not drink this painted tea; they only *sell* it.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

THE ECLIPSE.—Astronomers were anxiously watching the predicted eclipse, when the eagle, in her eyry on the cliff, said to her young ones, "Look at the sun; I see a dark spot on his surface." "Look at the sun," repeated the mole to the bat who lurked in the cavern below, "as if any body ever *could* look at the sun."

Ye moles and bats of society, will ye never allow the eagles to see better than you do?

ENORMOUS FORTUNES.—Sir Robert Peel is said to possess an estate valued at ninety millions of dollars. His grandfather was in quite ordinary circumstances. His father was a cotton spinner, and accumulated a portion of this immense estate, which the son has since increased by judicious investments. Only three generations have sufficed to raise a comparatively obscure family to rank, opulence and power.

SCRIPTURE PREDICTION OF RAILROADS AND COLLISIONS.—Mr. Russell made a speech on the occasion of the celebration of the Northern Railroad Company, in which he quoted the following prophecy from the prophet Nahum, ch. 2, v. 4:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against the other in the broadways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like lightning."

WIN AND WEAR.

How did I win her first?
By strong endeavor,
When fortune frown'd the worst,
Hoping on ever;
Though neither wealth nor land
I had to bring her,
Strong heart and steady hand—
Might not these win her?

From the most fair and gay,
By her side moving,
Might she not turn away
To the most loving?
If bright and gifted mind
From her side parted,
Might she not comfort find
In the true-hearted?

Such were the thoughts that shed
Their light around me,
And, when all hope seemed fled,
Still to hope bound me;
Thus one enchanted day
My words stole on her—
Truth served me on, till they
Conquered and won her.

FRENCH NOVELS.

French novel-writers, even the ablest, frequently choose very singular titles to their works, apparently because they think such eccentricity is necessary to secure them attention. At this moment works are in course of publication called—"The Club of the Damned," "The Blue-faced Knight," "The Bloody Shoestrings," "My Father's Shirt," and "The Nose." Modern French poets, too, have the funniest ideas and expressions imaginable. Within the last few days I have met with the following tit-bits in poems which have the pretension to be serious—"A sound as when the moon sneezes." "It looked like a ray of honey!" "The agitated steel," for the ringing of a bell; "Heaven coughed," for it thundered; "Great man! thou art not a simple ceiling—thou art the sky!" "Heaven—God's blue carpet!" "Those tender fowls with Heavenly wings—Angels!"

FRIENDSHIP VS. LOVE.

Friendship still keeps distinction. Friends are twain,
But lovers one!
Friends are two kings in dear confederance join'd,
That still rule SEPARATE empires; but in love,
Both realms united, take one name, one tongue,
One law, one faith, one consequence, one crown!
Friends are two banks a kindly stream divides;
Lovers—twin clouds into each other blent,
And bath'd in the same beam. Friends are like trees
That stand with arms enlaced, but parted roots;
But two that love are grafted on one stem,
Fed with one sap, and nurtur'd by one dew,
And wither'd in one blight.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—The great glory of a Democratic Government after all, is the wonderful effect it has on the connubial habits of a people. Previous to the Revolution, our population only doubled once in forty-seven years; it now performs that feat once in eighteen. And what is true of our baby manufacture, is equally true of other things. Even hens lay more eggs under our form of government than under any other on earth. The reason is, that our farmers are taxed less than any other agriculturists in the world, and the less a farmer is taxed, the more corn he can spare for his poultry—and the better he feeds his chickens, the more productive they will be. Ergo—to increase your eggs, all you have got to do is, to look to your rulers.

LABOR.—No one can be healthy or happy without labor of some kind, bodily or mental, and no one has a right to a lease of this fair earth for three score years and ten, unless he pays his rent, and a fair equivalent, too, and one reason why so many are ejected before the time is, that they, or their ancestors, have neglected to comply with this great condition.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

GREAT INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post return their thanks to the friends of morality and pure literature, for the very liberal support they have extended to them during the past year. And they have the gratification of announcing to them that the circulation of the Post has been during that period

STEADILY AND RAPIDLY INCREASING.

It has been the design of the Publishers of the Post, (and if they may believe the testimony of many witnesses, it is one in which they have already succeeded) to make the Saturday Evening Post, beyond all contradiction, the

BEST WEEKLY PAPER

in America. No other Paper has such a talented corps of regular contributors; as will be seen when we mention the names of T. S. Arthur, Esq., Grace Greenwood, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. C. H. Butler, Mrs. Mary Noel MacDonald, F. E. F., Helen W. Irving, Anna Fleming, Lydia Jane Peirson, Harry Hartman, Mary Davenant, T. Hempstead, Henry Morford, D. L. Roath, &c., &c. In addition to the productions of these writers, we are studious in selecting for our columns the best articles in the

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MAGAZINES.

The Agricultural department of the Post is carefully filled with the most interesting articles that appear in the various Agricultural journals.

THE MERCANTILE DEPARTMENT.

Every week we furnish our readers with an accurate account of the condition of the Philadelphia Markets—the prices and sales of Country Produce, &c., and the Cattle Market. Our Bank Note List is also carefully corrected weekly, and the prices of various stocks given. CAREFUL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO THIS IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, TO MAKE IT ACCURATE AND RELIABLE.

PORTRAITS AND PICTURES.

Portraits of distinguished men, and pictures of remarkable places and events, are among the attractions of the Post. And we endeavor always to have some such embellishment in our columns, to add to their variety and beauty.

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND.

We shall thus endeavor to maintain in the future, the proud title the Post has acquired of being peculiarly a family paper and the Fireside Friend—the friend also of Morality, Virtue, Public Improvement and National Advancement.

NO OLD REPRINT.

The Post is no second-hand edition of a Daily Paper. All its matter is prepared expressly for it, and it alone—and it is evident that this is the only mode in which a really good weekly paper can be made.

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Our subscription price is as low as any really good original paper, NOT A MERE REPRINT, can be afforded—and as low as that of any other paper, (*not a reprint*) of the same size and appearance in the country; in *most cases lower.* The price is, for single copies, $2 per annum, in advance—$3 if not paid in advance. For $5, *in advance*, one copy will be sent three years.

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The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the year between the 1st of November, 1847, and the 1st of November, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office, or subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid.

The papers will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

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S. D. PATTERSON & CO., 99 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Editors copying the above will be entitled to an exchange.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—Single Copies: *DAILY*, $5—*SEMI-WEEKLY*, $3—*WEEKLY*, $2. See terms to Clubs below.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

WE ARE ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER Presidential Election. Let none fancy that, since it is approached so calmly, it will be conducted sluggishly and terminated without excitement. Whoever cherishes such an illusion mistakes the character of the American People and the impulses which sway them. Equally idle is the imagination that Party lines are to be effaced and broken down in the contest—that the prestige of some heroic achievement or the glitter of an epaulette is to chase from the popular mind all memory of the radical differences of sentiment which have so often arrayed one-half our countrymen in fierce conflict with the other. Idle chimeras these! offspring of an empty heart or a sickly brain! With the progress of events a particular measure may become more or less important, the emphatic assertion of a certain principle more or less essential, but the question of questions remains and will remain. At one time, the establishment or maintenance of a Sound and Uniform Currency; at another, the upbuilding and cherishing of new or feeble branches of Home Industry; at another, the proper disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands; at a fourth, Peace or War, Spoliation or Justice; but underneath all these, mightier than any, more enduring than all, lives ever the elemental difference in which parties have their origin—on one side the idea that Government should be CREATIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE, BENEFICENT; on the other, the negative, skeptical, do-nothing element, whose axioms are "The best Government is that which governs least," "The People are inclined to expect too much from Government," &c.—which sees in a Canal, a Railroad, a Harbor, a Protective Duty, only a means of enriching a few individuals at the expense of the community, and which cannot conceive how any can be benefited by a public work without inflicting injury in at least equal measure upon others. The fundamental axioms of this negative philosophy are really hostile to Common Roads and Common Schools required and sustained by Law, as well as to those elements of National well-being against which it now directs the energies of a great party. The antagonism of sentiment growing out of these conflicting views of the nature and true ends of Government cannot, in the nature of things, be lastingly compromised; it cannot be terminated by the result of any one election. It must be potentially felt in the party contests and popular agitations of many years to come.

On this and all the great questions growing out of it, THE TRIBUNE maintains emphatically the doctrines of the Whig Party. It advocates PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY, wherever such Protection may be needed, and to the extent of the necessity; a NATIONAL CURRENCY, sound and uniform value, composed of Coin and Paper in such proportions as public interest and general convenience shall dictate; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, by the General and State Governments, each in its own sphere, and by Associations, liberally incited thereto by such facilities as Legislation may safely and justly afford; and such disposition of the PUBLIC LAND PROCEEDS as shall secure the benefit thereof to the People of all the States throughout all future time. Above all, this paper will "study the things that make for PEACE," and strenuously oppose the fell spirit of War, the lust of Conquest and the passion for Military Glory, so mortally adverse to all those ideas of Social and Political Economy to which it is devoted, as a mildew to genuine Democracy, as utterly at variance with Christianity, and as a scandal to the Nineteenth Century. These views will be faithfully and fearlessly commended to public favor; while our opposition to the Extension of Human Slavery over one foot of soil where it has not now a legal existence shall be unsparing, uncompromising, and subject to no consideration of Party advantage or Presidential triumph. Far sooner will we sink with our principles than succeed without them, however desirable success or however mortifying defeat.

—THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to commend itself to all classes of readers by the fullness of its intelligence as well as the fairness of its discussions. With this intent one Assistant Editor will remain at Washington during the Session of Congress, giving daily reports of sayings and doings in the Houses and elsewhere; two European Correspondents will transmit us regular dispatches from the Old World; while no expense will be grudged in procuring the earliest and most reliable information from all parts of the world. Reviews of New Books of decided interest and selections from the Popular Literature of America and Europe will be frequently given, with occasional reports of Public Lectures of high character, but it shall be our first object to present a fair and full picture of the *real* world, only varied at intervals by excursions into the realm of the ideal.

—THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is issued Daily (a Morning and two Evening Editions, in order to serve each subscriber with the latest news possible) on a fair, imperial sheet at Five Dollars per annum, or half the price of the great Commercial journals, by which it aims to be surpassed in nothing but Advertisements. A SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION is issued on a similar sheet each Wednesday and Saturday, and afforded to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, or $5 for two copies. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed on a sheet of nearly double the size of the Daily, and afforded at Two Dollars per annum, Six copies for $10, Ten copies for $15, or Twenty for $24—payment being invariably required in advance. When the term paid for expires, the paper is uniformly stopped, so that no man need hesitate to take it from an apprehension that he will be persecuted by duns or unable to get rid of the paper when tired of it. This rule has given offence to a few patrons of the non-paying order, but the great majority seem to like it better than the old fashion.

It is not our custom to appoint Local Agents to solicit subscriptions, nor to place great reliance on Agents at all. But any person who is well enough known to be trusted by his neighbors may aid us if he will, and help himself if he chooses, by taking this Prospectus and asking those who like The Tribune to hand him the money for a year, which he can remit at Club price, and thus obtain pay for his time and trouble.—Subscriptions accompanied by payments are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & McELRATH,
154 *Nassau Street, New York.*

☞ Notes of all specie-paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money inclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk, but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster.

G. & M.

CLUB PRICES.

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WHY IS MAHAN'S SYSTEM OF GARMENT CUTTING so far superior to all other systems of a similar character now published in the United States? (Answer.) Mahan imports the Fashions from all the principal *houses* in *London* and *Paris*. Secondly, Mahan is a *practical Tailor*, and stands at the head of his profession, and before publishing his work he measures his customers, drafts his garments by actual measurement, and when he sees the fits are perfect he makes his diagrams from those drafts, he then lays down his diagrams and explanations in alphabetical order, which makes his system so plain and simple, that he who can read can acquire the art without any further instructions being necessary.
nov 13-3m* PRACTICAL TAILOR.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Somerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor. JOACHIM GULICK.
New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1847.

NO CURE, NO PAY!
FEVER AND AGUE.—JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure the worst forms of Fever and Ague. The money will be refunded in all cases if they fail to cure—*but they never do fail.*

☞ AMONG THE THOUSAND AND ONE MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for all pulmonary complaints," Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved not with puffs but cures, and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities—as for instance, to cure a man whose lungs are like a honey-comb, completely riddled, as it were, by disease, but he does assert, and we believe he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. There is no medicine before the public which is so effective in removing coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, pleurisy, croup, influenza, quinsy, and all disorders of the machinery of respiration, as Jayne's Expectorant.
The medicines are for sale by Dr. D. JAYNE, at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. nov 27-3t

DR. ROBY'S BRAZILIAN

HAIR CURLING LIQUID.

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION has been tested by many in this city to their entire satisfaction. It curls the hair beautifully, resembling nature in her greatest perfection, and is *warranted not to injure it in the least.* A single trial will convince the most incredulous that it is unsurpassed.

No lady's toilet should be without it, if she values
"*The flowing ringlet and the witching curl,*"
as its use dispenses with the heated irons which do injure the hair by crimping and burning it.

The numerous references we are authorized to give to those who desire it, prove it to be all that the proprietor claims for it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The popularity and demand for this article has led certain persons to prepare and impose upon the public *spurious* articles, pretending that they are genuine. The hair may be *injured* but not benefitted by these *worthless imitations.* The *original* and *genuine* article is prepared *only* by

STORRS & CO., DRUGGISTS,
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And none are genuine without the written signature of GEO. F. STORRS on the outside wrapper, to counterfeit which is forgery.

Ask for ROBY'S BRAZILIAN HAIR CURLING LIQUID and *take none other.* Price 37½ cents.

All applications for agencies, &c., must be addressed as above. oct 9-tf

TO TAILORS.

THE PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS AND TAILORS ARCHETYPES are published quarterly by S. A. & A. F. WARD, *No. 62 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.*

This work embraces a system of Garment Cutting, viz: WARD'S PROTRACTOR SYSTEM, invented by Allen Ward and patented by him June 16, 1821. The present proprietors are the sons and successors of the patentee, whose success in perpetuating the wide spread fame of this highly popular system and publication, may be learned from a thousand testimonials of which the following extracts are short specimens:

Newton, Va., April 5, 1847.
MESSRS. S. A. & A. F. WARD—Sirs. I have tried all the Rules for Cutting and have not seen one I think *as good as yours.* (*Signed*) MOSES B. FRAVEL.

Newman, Ga., March 25, 1847.
I have used your system some 15 years, and can safely say it excels any other now published for accuracy and style. G. W. YAGOMS.

Oxford, N. C., Sept. 25, 1847.
I had Ward's rule for some time, but ceased to use it, thinking perhaps that some of the *new fangled notions* would answer a better purpose; but I find such is not the case, they misfit too often. JAMES L. FISHER.

The Plate for this Fall and Winter contains a correct and spirited likeness of GEN. Z. TAYLOR, (from Atwood's celebrated picture,) together with that of GEN. WORTH and COL. MAY. This is considered the most perfect picture yet offered to the trade. Terms $5,00 per year for subscription. The work and apparatus sent by mail at magazine postage to any part of the U. S. Tailors wishing to subscribe will please address a line to the publishers. S. A. & A. F. WARD,
oct 30-3m No. 62 Walnut St., Philada., Pa.

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Keeps constantly on hand, *Rope of all descriptions*, of his own manufacture.

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Ratline,	
Cordage,	

mar 20-1y*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SHIP CHANDLERY TAR PITCH, OAKUM, &c.

TO THE 100,000 READERS OF THE POST.
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.
It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the *Inventor* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, but there has ever been so great an effort in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up NOSTRUMS of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of WILD CHERRY and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and *one* of the Impostors who puts out the common *paregoric* of the shops and calls it the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has had the *impudence* to caution the public against the *Original Preparation*, DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS.

And purchase none but the *original* and only *genuine* article as prepared by DR. SWAYNE, which is the only one compounded by a *regular Physician*, and arose from many years' close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery.—Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry for the cure of

CONSUMPTION!

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of Calomel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other *preparation of WILD CHERRY* came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The *genuine article* is prepared only by DR. SWAYNE, Philadelphia. The BALSAM and other *spurious articles* of Wild Cherry has been sold out and re-sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to FALSEHOOD and STRATAGEM to make their own out of it.

TAKE NOTICE.—That owing to the extensive and increasing demand for my article, I have found it necessary to change the blue wrapper and yellow label, to a splendid and costly steel engraving, for which a patent right is secured, my signature being on each wrapper. DR. H. SWAYNE.

Thousands of Cures, deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established the great superiority of this medicine over all others of the present day. Below we give a few certificates from a catalogue almost without end.

ISAAC M. REEVES, No. 38 Chester street, permanently cured. His symptoms were of the most alarming character, violent coughing, spitting blood, hoarseness, night sweats, appetite gone, and his strength had so far failed him, that he was given up by his physician and friends. He is now as strong and hearty a man as he could wish.

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DR. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says:—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants, recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of WildCherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

DR. WM. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., states as follows:—I prevailed upon a friend of mine to try a bottle of your Wild Cherry, doubting whether any benefit would be derived, for he as well as myself thought his case was *confirmed Consumption.* He came to town last week. I will quote his own language—"Sir," said he, "I am a new man, and I consider it a duty I owe to the public, to tell what Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has done for me." I will publish his certificate. Six bottles performed a permanent cure.

INVALIDS! LISTEN TO FACTS.—Thousands come forward and openly declare that they have never experienced so much benefit from any medicine as DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting Blood, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weak Voice, Pains in the Side and Breast, Liver Complaint, &c. Auctioneers, Clergymen and all public speakers, say that it gives that vigor to the voice which cannot be obtained from any other article.

Prepared only by DR. H. SWAYNE, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, corner of EIGHTH and RACE Sts., Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positively fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature. oct 16-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY is sold wholesale and retail by the following Agents: H. H. Sheffield & Co. No. 101 and 106 John street, New York; E. H. Stabler & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Wm. Thorn, Pittsburg; J. S. Morris & Co. Louisville; J. E. Ladd, Augusta, Me.; E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, O.; Denig & Son, Columbus; Mosley & Tucker, Mobile, Ala.; Andrew Oliver & Co. New Orleans; F. Holbridge, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court street, Boston; M. Phillips, Wilmington, Del.; I. & S. Brown, West Chester, Pa.; M. Lutz, Harrisburg; Heinitsh & Son, Lancaster; Ritter & Co. Reading; I. G. Brown, Pottsville; Susan Burr, Burlington, N. J.; Finch, Chester, Pa.; Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H.; Durgin & Co. Portland, Me., and by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States.

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